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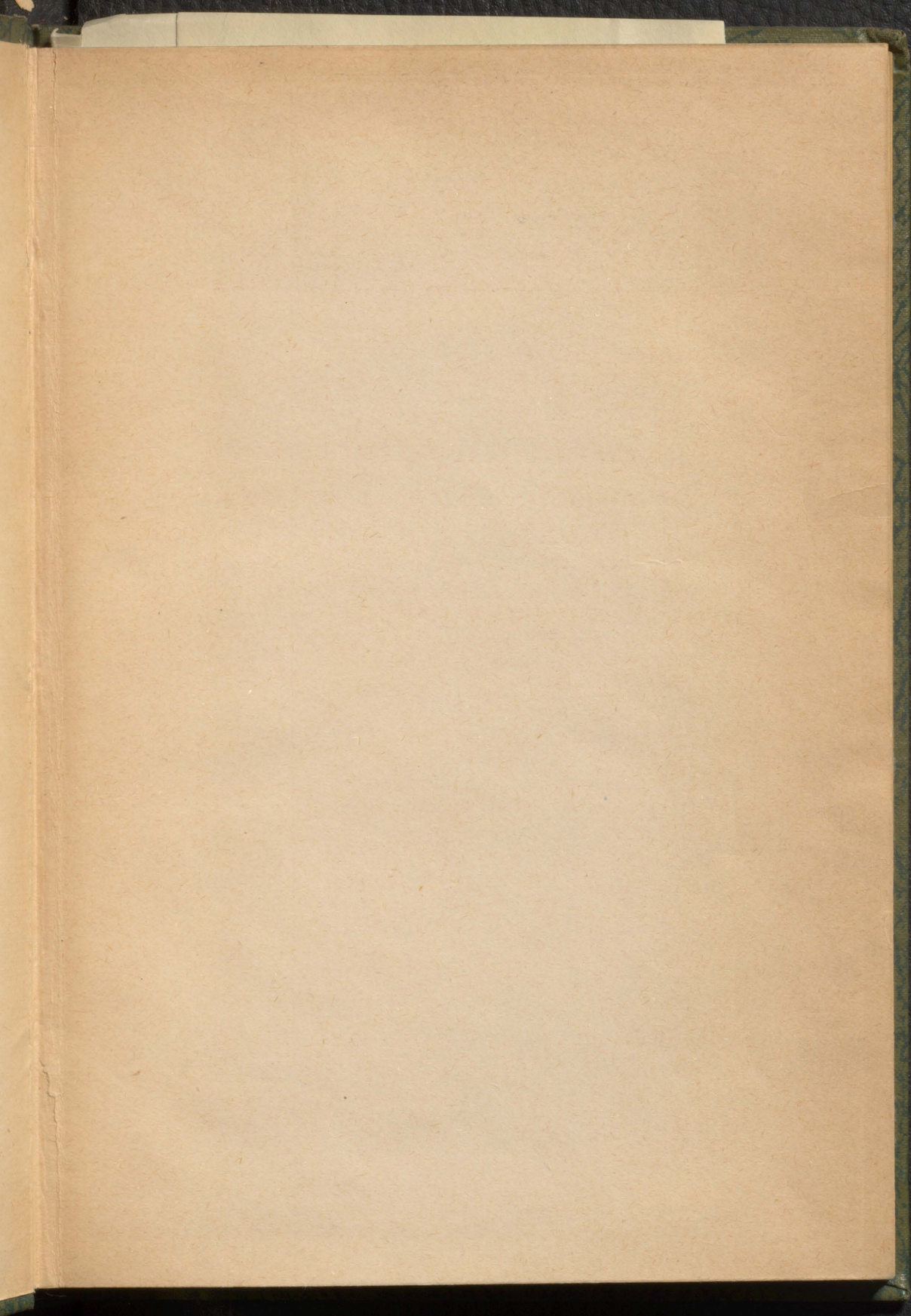
Journal of Abijah Willard, of Lancaster,



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Journal of
Abijah Willard
1755

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Willard, Abijah.
Journal of Abijah Willard,
of Lancaster, Mass 1607W66
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JOURNAL OF ABIJAH WILLARD
OF LANCASTER, MASS.,

An Officer in the Expedition which captured Fort Beauséjour in 1755.

EDITED BY DR. J. CLARENCE WEBSTER.

The original Journal is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California. The transcription which is now reproduced was made from a photostat copy very kindly sent to me by the Library. The author's spelling is largely phonetic and very variable, without punctuation or the proper use of capitals. While, for the most part, the writing is fairly easily decipherable, in many parts it is difficult to make out the letters. I am deeply indebted to the Library authorities both for permission to reproduce the Journal and for the thorough revision of the transcription made by the experts of the Institution. The textual arrangement is here presented as near the original form as is possible.

In order to make the Journal more interesting to readers three topographical maps are added. Two of these have been made for me by Dr. W. F. Ganong, to whom I am deeply indebted for these valuable features.

J. C. WEBSTER.

INTRODUCTION

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the conquest made by Nicholson's army in 1710 was acknowledged by France, and "Nova Scotia or Acadia with its ancient Boundaries" was transferred to Great Britain, while France retained Ile Royale (Cape Breton) Ile Ste Jean (Prince Edward Island) and other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newfoundland, however, became entirely British, the French being allowed certain shore fishing privileges there.

Immediately afterwards the development of Louisbourg as a French stronghold was initiated. The British occupied only Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal) and the entire white population of Nova Scotia consisted of French Acadians distributed in a number of small settlements. No effort was made to introduce British settlers and, indeed, the British Government appeared to take little interest in the affairs of this distant colony, occupied by an alien population, whose sympathies were entirely with the land of their origin. The slender garrison at Annapolis Royal was continually neglected, the fort allowed to deteriorate, and the officials were for long periods without instructions as to the policy to be pursued in administering the province.

Successive Governors strove for the most part without success to obtain an unconditional oath of allegiance from the Acadian inhabitants who never lost the hope that France would once again regain her lost control. In this expectation they were constantly encouraged by their priests, whose activities from time to time brought them into difficulties with the British Governors.

The failure of the Treaty of Utrecht to specify exactly what the boundaries of Acadia really were gave the French authorities an opening to lay claim to a large part of the country, indeed to all except the peninsular portion of Acadia (that which now forms the province of Nova Scotia, excepting Cape Breton). While the British protested against this claim they took no decisive stand against it, and then in course of time the French tried to encourage settlement in the territory claimed by them (now New Brunswick), and no attempts were made to prevent them.

Abijah Willard
Orderly Book
April 28. 1755

SIGNATURE OF ABIJAH WILLARD IN HIS ORDERLY BOOK.

The capture of Louisbourg by Pepperrill and Warren in 1745 opened a new chapter in the history of Acadia. When peace was signed in 1748, the return of Cape Breton to the French aroused the resentment of the American Colonies, especially New England, and gradually awakened in them the determination to make another effort to destroy forever the power of France in Canada. Great Britain at the same time decided on a forward policy, and forthwith in 1749, founded the new stronghold of Halifax on the shore of the splendid harbor of Chebucto.

In this same year, also, the French Government in the person of the Comte de la Galissonnière, the able administrator of Canada, took the bold step of proclaiming that only the peninsular portion of Acadia belonged to Great Britain, and, as an indication of his purpose to support his claim, ordered a military force to be sent to the Isthmus of Chignecto as well as to the mouth of the St. John river. He announced that the Missaguash river which ran across the Isthmus was the dividing line between the two nations.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the founder of Halifax and the new Governor of Nova Scotia, thereupon decided to build a fort at Chignecto on the east side of the river Missaguash on the site of the old village of Beaubassin which the French had recently destroyed in order to force the inhabitants to move to the territory on the west side of the river which they claimed as their own. His orders were carried out by Major Charles Lawrence and the fort erected was known as Fort Lawrence.

In the following year the French followed a similar course and began the erection of Fort Beauséjour on an elevation about a mile and a quarter from the English fort, a large area of marsh and the river Missaguash lying between the two. At the same time Fort Gaspereau was begun on the shore of Baie Verte at the northeast end of the Isthmus. An attempt was also made by the two Governments in Europe to settle the question of the Boundary of Acadia by appointing a Commission to deliberate in Paris. Their negotiations continued for three years (1750-1753) and ended without any decision being reached.

In the year which followed, French agents, most prominent among whom was the Abbé Le Loutre, worked energetically to

incite the Acadians and Indians of Nova Scotia against the British and to induce the former to abandon their homes and move to the territory claimed by the French as well as to the Isle St. Jean. Many did so and were known as refugees. The French authorities had promised to support them and to establish them on new lands. This was only partially carried out and in consequence large numbers of the people endured much hardship and became very discontented and on several occasions made overtures to the authorities at Halifax to be allowed to return to their abandoned homes. The latter tried to prevent this exodus, advising the people to await the result of the Boundary Commission's Report, and warning them of the troubles which would await them if they moved away. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, was one of the Boundary Commissioners and he returned from Paris in 1753 convinced that only force could settle the problem of Acadia, and he determined that New England would be foremost in carrying out the measures on which he had decided. He found an ardent colleague in Charles Lawrence who had become Governor of Nova Scotia, and together they planned an expeditionary force to be raised chiefly in New England for the purpose of attacking the French forts in Chignecto, even though France and Great Britain were at peace.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Robert Monckton was sent from Halifax to command the force, which was raised by Shirley during the winter of 1754-55. The Colonial troops were designated as Shirley's Regiment, the Governor being its Colonel-in-Chief. It consisted of two battalions, one of which was commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Winslow, and the other by Lieut.-Col. George Scott. The regiment numbered nearly 2000 men and to convey it to Nova Scotia a large numbering of transports was raised, being accompanied by three armed vessels of which Captain John Rous was Commodore. The fleet of 41 sail left Boston Harbor on May 23rd, 1755, and arrived at Fort Lawrence, Chignecto, on June 2nd, the troops being landed in the evening.

On the morning of the 4th, Monckton's small army, joined by about 300 Regulars of Fort Lawrence, began the operations which resulted in the fall of Beauséjour and the capitulation of its garrison, commanded by Du Chambon de Vergor, on June 16.

This was immediately followed by the giving up of Fort Gasper-eau, and the British became masters of Chignecto, establishing themselves at Fort Beauséjour, whose name was changed to Cumberland. Soon after the capture, the punitive measures which Lawrence had decided to undertake against the Acadians were commenced, and in carrying them out the services of the New England troops were employed during the rest of the year.

Our knowledge of the siege of Fort Beauséjour and of the proceedings which followed are derived from official documents and, also, from the journals of those who were active participants or eye-witnesses. The latter sources are the most interesting and the most important.

French Journals:—

The following accounts, written by those who were in the fort during the siege, are valuable.

1. *Journal de l'Attaque de Beauséjour*, written by Jacau de Fiedmont, who had been engineer officer employed in the forts in 1754-55. It was printed in the *Guerre du Canada*, under the direction of the Abbé Casgrain, Quebec, 1895. De Fiedmont gives detailed descriptions of the forts and redoubts, for whose imperfections he was so largely responsible. In describing the defence of Beauséjour he accuses the Acadian peasants of cowardice and of refusing to work on the defences under the fire of the enemy.

2. Another account is to be found in the *Mémoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1750*.

Three versions of this work exist, undoubtedly written by the one author, whose identity has only recently been made known by M. Aegidiüs Fauteux of Montreal. He was Louis de Courville, who was in Fort Beauséjour before and during the siege serving as Notary for French Acadia, having been commissioned by Bigot, Intendant of Canada, on May 28, 1754. He also acted as Secretary to De Vergor, the Commandant, and is believed to have written the Articles of Capitulation sent by De Vergor to Monckton.

The best known of the three versions is that which was published under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1838 from a manuscript which had once been in possession of Colonel Burton, who commanded in Montreal after the conquest.

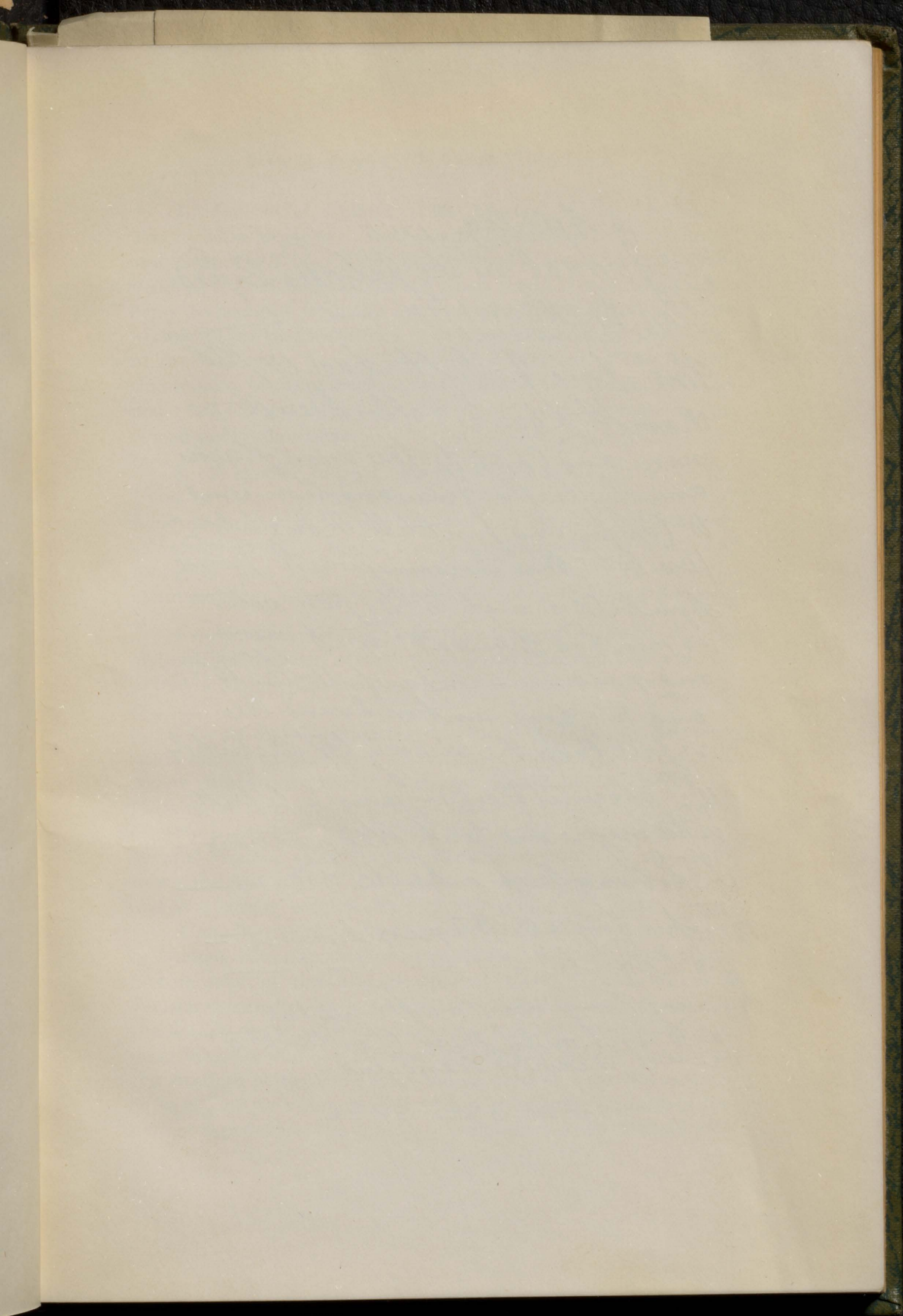
The second version is an original manuscript in the collection of French manuscripts in the Library of Leningrad, which had been acquired by Paul Dubrowski, an attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris during the French Revolution. A copy is now in the Archives of the Archbishop of Quebec, and has been reproduced in the *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec*, 1925.

The third version is a manuscript in the McCord Museum of Montreal. This has been studied by M. Fauteux, and will soon be published. There are various differences between the three, but they are unimportant. The Burton manuscript was evidently meant for publication, and Colonel Burton probably obtained it from the author for this purpose, but there is no explanation of his failure to carry out this plan. Neither is there any reasonable explanation of the variations in the manuscripts.

3. The third important account is that of Thomas Pichon, who held a clerical position in the fort, and who was also acting as a spy in the pay of the British. His manuscript Journal of the siege is preserved in the Nova Scotia Archives in Halifax. It was the source of Beamish Murdoch's description in his well-known History of Nova Scotia.

The most important sources of information relating to the attack, from the British side, are the following:—

1. Journal of the Hon. Robert Monckton, who commanded the Expedition against Beauséjour. This has only recently been found among the Cumberland papers in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle, by Mr. Stanley M. Pargellis of Yale University. Through the gracious permission of His Majesty the King I have been given a copy of the Journal, which will be printed in my recently published book, "The Forts of Chignecto."



April 9th 1756
A Journal on the Intended Expedi-
tion to Novicootia —

This Day I Left San Carlos
market a bout 9 o'clock with 50
men and Come to the widow Hurins
and Refreshed men and then went
to Conore and putt att Rows about
Sun sett the Reasoning was 16 pound

April 10 march to Boston with a
100 men and Dined att City of days
and paid — — Lawfull 16: 10 —

and this Day went on Board the
vessel Calld the victory (Capt Roduck)

11th ordered the Company to be putt
into messes and took out provisions

12th Nothing Remarkable &c —

13th Sunday all the people went
to Church — — —

14th my Company putt musters
and took out their Cloaths the
very mean & scandalous

2. Journal of Colonel John Winslow of the Provincial Troops while engaged in the Siege of Beauséjour in the summer and autumn of 1755. This was published in the third and fourth volumes of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, being transcribed from the original manuscript Journal, in the Library of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, by permission of the Society, in March, 1880, under direction of the Record Commission of Nova Scotia. As Winslow was second in command to Colonel Monckton, his record may be regarded as official and authoritative.

3. A smaller Journal, though of considerable value, is the Diary of John Thomas, a surgeon in Monckton's army. This was first published in The Historical and Genealogical Register of Boston in 1879, having been communicated by Mr. John Moore of New York. It was afterwards printed in the first volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

4. Another Journal is that written by Captain Abijah Willard, who was an officer in Col. Scott's Second Battalion of Shirley's regiment, which was under Monckton's command.

This journal, long preserved in the Willard family, was first made known to the public when it was sold in Libbie's auction rooms, Boston, in 1908. It is now owned by the Henry E. Huntington Library, California. It is accompanied by Willard's Orderly Book, both being bound together as an octavo leather-covered volume. The Orderly Book consists of 198 pages and forms the first part of the volume. The second is the Journal and is a closely written diary of 91 pages.

A hand-written copy was made in 1885 by the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, historian of Lancaster, Mass., Willard's birth-place, and is now in the Library of that town. While Willard's Journal does not rank in importance with Winslow's as regards the details of the siege operations, it is of the greatest value in describing the punitive measures adopted by the British against the Acadian settlements after the capture of Fort Beauséjour. Willard took part in most of these and he records the dates of the various expeditions, the number of buildings burned, the animals

captured or destroyed, with great minuteness. While he was employed in this unpleasant work chiefly in Chignecto he made one distant journey to Cobequid (now Truro) and Tatamagouche in Nova Scotia.

The Journal commences with an entry on April 9th when Willard left Lancaster with his men; it ends on January 6th while he was in Chignecto.

Sketch of Abijah Willard:—

The Willard family were long connected with the town of Lancaster, Mass., being descended from Major Simon Willard, who was a prominent fighter in King Philip's war. Colonel Samuel Willard, who commanded the Worcester County regiment at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, was the father of four sons, Nahum, Abijah, Levi and Abel. Nahum was a physician. Levi was an ensign in his father's regiment at Louisbourg, afterwards adopting a business career. Abel was a lawyer. Like all his brothers he was a Loyalist, and, after the evacuation of Boston, he went to Nova Scotia. Thence he went to England in 1776; he died in London in 1781.

Abijah Willard, author of the Journal, was born in Lancaster, July 27, 1724, the area in which the Willard house stood being now the town of Harvard. He was a captain or captain-lieutenant in his father's regiment at Louisbourg. In 1755 he commanded a company, composed mainly of young men of Lancaster, in the expedition against Fort Beauséjour in Chignecto. On his return home, he was made a colonel and commanded a regiment under Amherst in 1759 and 1760. His orderly book contains many entries written in 1759 at Fort Edward and Lake George.

After the conquest of Canada, Willard returned to Lancaster and attended to his private affairs and the improvement of his property. In 1774 he was one of the thirty-six councillors for Massachusetts, appointed by Royal writ. These appointments greatly angered the Patriots, and Willard, while visiting a property owned by him in Connecticut, was seized by a mob, taken to a jail, and only set free by signing a paper, agreeing not to act as a Councillor.

On April 19, 1775, while riding to Beverly he met the minute men who were hurrying to fight at Concord and Lexington. This decided him to go to Boston and join the British. He was appointed by General Gage captain of the first company of the "Loyal American Associates" of Boston. Henceforth Willard's lot was cast with the British. He never saw his home in Lancaster again, for he was proscribed and banished and his estates were confiscated. When the troops retired from Boston, Willard accompanied them to Nova Scotia. He served, later, at Long Island as Commissary, refusing to take a commission as a combatant and fight against his countrymen, according to Sabine. In 1779 he went to England, where he lived two years, returning to New York in 1781.

In 1783, Willard along with fifty-four others, presented a petition to Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-chief in New York, for a grant of 5000 acres each, on the ground of their importance prior to the revolution. Sir Guy agreed to this at first and sent an order to Governor Parr of Nova Scotia to have the grants surveyed. As previous grants to the Loyalists had not exceeded 200 acres, the publication of the petition to Carleton raised a storm among the Loyalists who were still in New York as well as among those already in Nova Scotia, and strong protests were made against the injustice of making these large grants. In consequence Sir Guy changed his mind and ordered each one of the fifty-five to receive only 1000 acres. Willard appears to have gone again to England during this year. In 1784 his name appeared frequently in pamphlets published there, some of which criticised him, others supporting him. He returned to New York in this year, and, in August, embarked for St. John, with many other refugees. He obtained several lots of land west of the harbour, but seems to have settled on one of 357 acres which he bought from Samuel Peabody, who had obtained a grant of it from Wm. Hazen. There was a house on it, which Willard made his home. This is marked on an official plan of 1785. It was on the south side of the "Mahogany" road just where it makes its farthest southerly bend, somewhat over two miles west of Fairville; the site was a fine one and commanded a wide view over the Manawagonish marshes and Cove, and the

Bay of Fundy beyond. Willard also bought an adjoining lot of 100 acres from the City of Saint John. In 1786, when the parishes were officially established in the Province, the name "Lancaster" was given to one situated just west of the harbour of St. John, probably out of compliment to Willard, who was then a member of Governor Carleton's Council, to which he had been appointed on November 22, 1784. Willard resided on his property until his death in May 1789.

Some years after, his son Samuel left New Brunswick and returned to the old home in Lancaster, Mass., which formed a portion of the one-third interest in the estate which the confiscation act allowed the wife of an absentee Loyalist. She apparently continued to reside there until her death in 1807. The son Samuel died in 1856.

All that remains of the Willard occupation in New Brunswick is the parish of Lancaster, part of which forms the western limit of the City of Saint John, and an unmarked grave, which was probably in the old Church of England burying ground on Carleton Heights.

Aprill 9th 1755

A Journal on the Intended Expedition to Novicotia

This Day I Left Lancaster
Marcht aboute 9 oClock with 50
men and Come to the widow Stevens
and Refreshed y^e men and then went
to Concord and supt att Rows aboute
sun sett the Reconing was £ 6 pound

April y^e 10 march to Boston with a
100 men and Dineed att Cap^t Days
and paid — — — Lawfull m £ 6: 10
and this Day went on Board the
vessell Calld the victory Cap^t Rodick C^gy

- 11th: ordered the Company to be putt
into messes and tooock oute provitions
12th Nothing Remarkable &c
13th Sunday all the people went
to Church
14th: my Company past muster
and tooock oute their Cloaths tho
very mean & scandelus.

15th april 1755

- I ordered all the Souldirs on the Common
to Divert themselves
16th Nothing Remarkable Fair wather
17th Nothing Strange Happins
18th all the Company well & Lively
19th paid all the Souldirs the Remain
:Der of their Bounty
20th Sunday ordereed all to go to meeting
21st a generall Traing* in Boston where
their was a vast number of people
22^d I paid the men from the time of
their Inlestmnt to 14th off Aprill Instant
23^d fair weather and all well
24 orders Came on Board for us to sail
this ^{Next} _^ Day fair weather nothing
Remarkable
25th: Cold weather for the time of year
and snowd.

Aprill 26th 1755

- A Cold morning and nothing Remarkable
I went to Lancaster this Evening
27th: Sunday Rainey weather in the
after noon wet† to meeting

*Training (drill).

†went.

- 28 I bid farewell to Lancaster and my
family and got to Boston aboute 12 oClock
29th Fair weather and nothing Remarkable
30th nothing strange

May y^e 1 1755

Fair this morning but Cloudy in y^e
after noon we waid anchor aboute
3 oClock and Came Down to King Roade
and gave three whozaws* when
we past the Casell† and then came
Down 12: or 14 and Dropt anchor
against Dear Island ⁽¹⁾
and their waite till further
orders

may 2^d 1755

- This Day David Atherton Died one of my
Souldirs after a short fitt of sickness.
3^d fair weather in the fore noon but
Rain in the after noon and sum of the
Souldirs not well
4th Sunday orders Came on board for to go
on to Dear Island to hear preaching
which we was Entertained a Discourse
be Content with your wagers‡
5th wind att N E and a Ruff seae and I was
ordered to go on to the Island for to sett
a guard to Keep the Souldirs from
Stroaling and Doing mischif
6th wind att N Wst but nothing Remarkable
7th Wind att N W but Exceeding Cold
men harty and well In generall
8th Fair weather

*huzzahs.

†Castle.

‡Wages.

(1) In Massachusetts Bay.

- 9th wind very high and the sea Ruff
and I ordered the Souldirs to go on
Shore to Reckarate themselves

May 10th 1755

- A Raw Cold Day nothing Remarkable
but begin to be sumthing un Easy
and think time to be gon
- 11th Sunday both officers and Souldirs
was ordered on shore had the
Articals of war Read in the fore
noon and the after noon M^r Philips
Preacht a sermon
and after servis I went to Boston
- 12th fine weather and ^{went} \wedge Down a board
this after noon
- 13th this Day nothing Remarkable
- 14th this Day I went a Board with
Ensⁿ Willard & 45 of my Company
Cap^t Probeys Ship the Syrene
man of war which made the
Souldirs Lookt Sober

May 15th 1755

- This ^{Day} \wedge Fine weather nothing Remarkable
the Sould* Loockt very soober being with
Strangers and in a man of war
- 16th this Day I went to Boston
- 17th Comadore Rouse ⁽¹⁾ Fired a gun for a
Signall for Sailing but all things were
not Ready and so went to pudden pinte ⁽²⁾

*Soldiers.

(1) Captain John Rous was Commodore of the fleet.

(2) Pudding Point just north of Deer Island.

- 18th Expected to Saile but Disopinted
 Cap^t Probey Read Prayers and and
 Sermon and the Ships Crew was as
 oblgid to attend and in the Eveing
 Maj^r Frye Come on board and tolt me
 that it was the orders that we should
 sail to morrow
- 19th Comadore Rouse gave a Signall
 for Sailing by firing a Cannon
 we waid one of our Ships and
 almost the other the * shifted and
 orders Come for to Lett go our anhors
 and stopt for this Day

May 20th 1755

- this morning fine weather in the after
 noon Come a Shower from the No East itt
 Blowed Like a huricane we was oblige
 to throw oute a nother Anchor
 Storme Continud aboute an houre
- 21st wind Contary N E nothing Remarkable
- 22nd This Day the Comader Rouse gave a
 Signall for Sailing in aboute half
 an houre the fleet was all under Sail
 with a fine Fair winde which was pleasent
 aboute 3 oClock this afternoon a top
 Sail vessel was spied a hed of us the
 Commoadore gave a Signall to Cap^t Shirley
 Commanded the mare maid man of war
 to give thee vessell that was spieed to
 chase to Know who she was
- 23 Cloudy in the morning but pleasent
 in the afternoon Cap Shirley Reternd
 from His Chase he Came up with

*"Wind" omitted.

the vessell prst* severall hands oute
of hur She Came from Liverpooll
and Brings News of a war

May 24th 1755

A fine Pleasent morning but Calm untill
aboute 9 oClock abute 5 oClock we made
Land att menhagan ⁽¹⁾ Near georges
this Evening a small matter of Rain

25th Sunday
^ this morning Exceeding pleasent but
fogey but Cleard of in the after noon
many mountins appeared in the
North prayers were Read unto us by
Cap^t Probey and the pilot said by the
Land we saw we was within 18 Leagues of
anopilis†

26th we mad Land att anopilis this after noon
a Lad of Cap^t Rouses fell oute of His Ship
which was aboute 25 Rods from oure vssell
Cap^t Probeys Boate being oute of the
vssell they Junt into the Boate Caught
the ‡ we thought he had bin Dead after a
Considerable time Lying a Cross a greate
Gun a Large Quantity of warter Runing
oute of him he began to Come to and is
Like to Do well aboute sun an houer high
the ships Dropt anchor att the Gutt of anopilis
and the transports went in to the Bason

May y^e 27: 1755

Nothing Remarkable this Day but Rain
May 28th being fair for Election Day in New
England but throw fayour** we are well

*pressed.

†Annapolis Royal.

‡"Lad" omitted.

**Favour.

(1) Monhegan Island is off the coast of Maine, opposite Pemaquid Point, which is about 12 miles to the northwest. About the same distance north are Georges Islands, opposite the river of this name on the mainland.

- a signall from the Comadore for to go
 into an^opilis but the tide so strong and
 the wind Low Dropt anchor Just in the
 Entrance of y^e Gutt and their Lay till Just
 sundown and then by the help of the
 oars and Boates we got in to the harbour
 of anopilis in 5 fathom of water
- 29th: we waid anchor and we went within half
 a League of the transport our people from
 the Ship went on Shore and Caught a hogg
 and see severall french garls and they
 was much frightened att our people
- 30th: this Day I went to anpelis and Saw the garison
 which I was much disopinted in the
 garison I Expcteed to off seen a fine
 a fort and Dineed att a plase with a number
 of gentelman att the Kings head
- 31st: a signal for sailing but the wind being
 Contary Could not gett oute of the Gutt

June 1st 1755

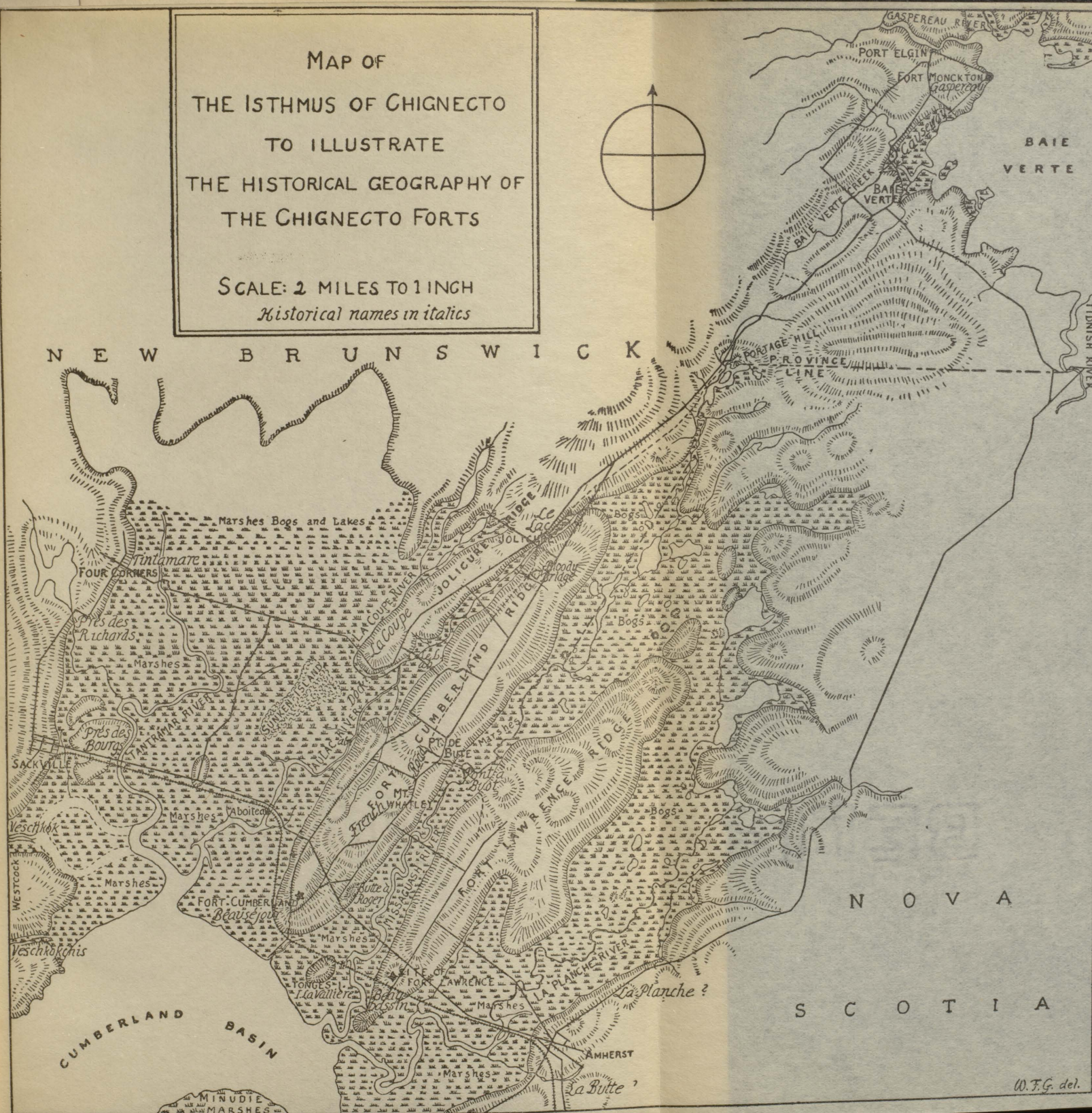
- Sunday this morning Fair weather
 A Signall to Sail weighed anchor
 and histed Saile with a fine Fair winde
 and aboute sun down we Come in Sight
 of the french foart and then apeared fort
 Lawrance att Chekenector* all the way
 from anopilis to this plase as if their
 had bin a hard shower of Rain
- 2^d: this morning a shower of Rain then
 Clear and aboute 10 oClock orders for the
 Transports was ordered to go to fort Lawrance
 and att one oClock all the Transports
 all histested† Sail and all army
 Landed Except a part of my
 Company which was a board the Ship

*Chignecto.

†hoisted.

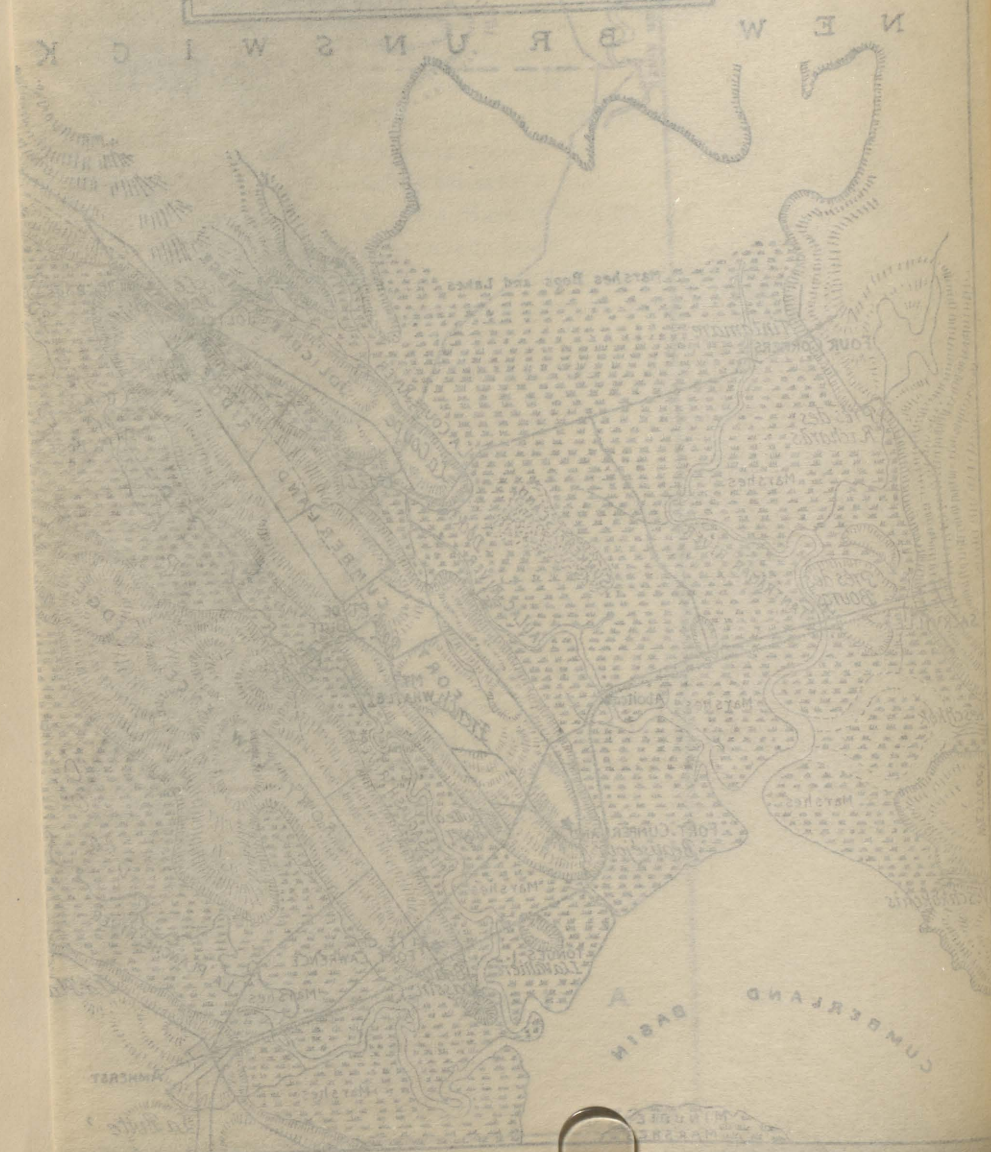
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Historical names in italics

Historical names in italics



W. F. G. del.

MAP OF
THE ISTHMUS OF CHICAGO
TO ILLUSTRATE
THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF
THE CHICAGO FORTS
SCALE: 2 MILES TO 1 INCH
Historical names in italics



Ju 3^d this morning I Gave oute the arms to
the Souldirs and then went aborde a Brig
for to go on shore we Landed att
fort Lawranc aboute sundown and
marcht up to the fort and Joyned
the army and Lodged sum in houses and
sum in Barns and in tents.

June 4th 1755

This morning the whole army was
musterd att 4 oClock to march with
5 Days provition att 6 oClock the whole
was Ready to march Six wagons and
4 field Peaces Six pounders Brass
and then marcht on for a block house
Called pintedebute* and as we marcht
along the marsh with all our guns
Looking very Bright and Souldir
Like we saw sum hundreds of french
and Indians Ran the other Side of the
River to protect the french fort from
us as we supposed and when we Came
within aboute a hundred Rods Distance
from the french fort we Came to a halt
the advance party was ordered to make,
a Bridge over the River as our people
Began to Carry the timber to Cross the
the River the french and Indians
gave a grate shout and Came
Running Down to stop our pass and
and Emediately they fired their Cannon
from their fort And a Large number of
Small arms att a much Less Distance
than the fort was Cap^t Broom who Com^d†
the Train fired our Bras Cannon in

*Pont à Buot.

†Commanded.

2 Minuates after they gave us the
 Salute which Did grate Excution
 for the Bolets went in at one Side of
 their fort and oute att the other and then
 part of y^e army of Coll Scots Battallion was
 ordered to march to a Dike which was
 over the marsh within Good gun Shot
 of the french and soon gave them
 sum thousand Shotts which made
 them Retreate into the woods and
 then Emedately by fireing our Cannon
 and small arms the* sott fire to their
 fort and Building on fire aboute an
 Hours ^{this} _^ Ingagemnt ^{was} _^ which was very
 smart for the time and In our Engag
 :ement we Lost one man a Serjant
 of the Regulars and five more wounded
 and french Lost one man which we are
 Sertain for his Head was shott of by
 a Cannon Ball and since by Inteligence
 from a Captive Taken since the† Lost 14 more
 and after we had Taken the Ground
 wher they Burnt the fort the ^{army} _^ stopt
 Refreshed themselves we march on for
 Beauseejure the french ^{fort} within aboute
 a mile and a quarter and then Camped
 I marched with my Company as
 a flank guard to the army
 this Night so near their fort
 but they made no attempt upon us
 this Night.

June y^e 5: 1755

Fine weather the french Kept very
 still and orders Came to Clear a plase
 for to pitch our tents men went to

*they.

†they.

work Lively we Cleared from the marsh
 over the hill itt being aboute half a
 mle and 50 Rod wide and began to
 make us tents and in the Evening
 itt Rained and aboute 10: oClock this
 Night we saw a Grate Light in
 the west which was the french
 settings their hosees* Round the fort
 on fire which was plasing to the
 army

June the 6th 1755

This morning I was ordered to guard the vssells
 with a bout 60 men that was Coming up ^{the Crick}_Λ with
 Provitions against the Camps which is aboute 2 mils
 from wher we Landed; the french and Indians Came
 from the french fort to Stop our vssels where
 they had Large Dikes to Cover them in their
 march they fired severall Guns att the vessell
 with small arms and sum Cannon shott
 from the fort my party marcht in open vieu
 of the fort to the Dike where they Lay
 they fired severall Guns att our party but
 Did no hurt to our vssels nor ^{hurt}_Λ men we gave
 them sum hunderd of shots and tooke the
 Dike they fled from and Cap^t Cobb freed
 a Cannon from his vessell and Killed one
 of the french and itt was thought sevrall
 was wounded

7th of June this morning a party of the french
 aboute 7 oClock Come from the fort to atack
 2 Sloops that was Coming up the Crick who
 were Defeated by a party from the
 Camp and they fireing 2 Cannon from
 fort Lawrance was fired which mad the

*Houses.

french Retreate with the help of the
guard the* Come this Night and Shott upon
the Senterly att the Camps but hurt none
of our men

June y^e 8th

this morning before the sun an houer high
Ensign Hays Belonging to the Regulars was
Taken by a number of french & Indians as he
was Coming from fort Lawranc to the Camps
This Day Coll^o Winslow with a party of 300
hundred men Cop^t Stevens and I with our officers
and Souldirs was with him the french Saw
us Come from the Camp they Saleyed oute
from the fort and Lay in ambesh for us within
aboute half a miles Distance from the †
and when we Come to the Ground where
we In trenched they fired Briskly and
and we gave and Receved sum thousand
shots and the french fired their Cannon
from the fort but Did not Loos one man
in this Engagement we tooock a french
Souldirs and wouned Severall as he Said
and he Informs us that their is not above
350 fighting men in the fort this after ‡
the officre Sent oute a Flagg of truce
the officier that Come was the man
that Commanded att the Block house
with a serg^t and a Drum the Commanding
officer ordered the both Battallions to be Drawd
up that the officer might see whatt number
we had the french Desired Secation** of arms 12 Days

June 9th 1755

This Day Raind severall showers the Orders
for to Clear the Roade from the Crick to the
Camp for gett up our artilery from the vessels

*they.

†"Fort" probably omitted.

‡"noon" omitted.

**Cessation.

- which was aboute half a mile Nothing
Remarkable this Day
- 10th this Day the Cannon was Draw up and the
morters and a Large number of Shells
and Cannon Balls
- 11th this Day 300 hundred of our men went oute
to find a Road to Draw the Common to the trenches
and the french saluted Us with a number of Cannon
from the fort
- 12th this Day orders for a Deteachment of our
men of 300 hundred Coll. Scotts Commanded the party
the french Sow our party march from the
Camps and they Come out of the fort and
waylaid our troops att a Rockey Hill wher
our people was oblige to Go wher the
Brush wer very thick our advance
guard who was Commanded by L^t Alexander
the french began the fire as our people
Come upon the hill and Son began
the Engagement which was very gallent
on both sides for aboute an houre and half
but we gott the Ground wher itt was thought
most proper to throw up our trenches
one man Killid Maj^r Prebble and M^r Tounge wounded
and 3 men more
and when night Come on our men went to
trenching and workt Exceeding well
- 13th the french began to fire their Cannon
and throw their shells the first shell they
flung Did not Brake they fire abote 50
shots and this after noon we began throw
shells and Cowhorns which suprsed them
Gratly no man hurt this Day
I went to the trenches with a party Carry
powder and Shells and upon my Return
from the trench they fired Briskly
as we Cleared the Road for to Draw the artillery

- 14th this Day the french Fired 130 Shotts
and Severall Bums att us but Did no Damag
to us onely Spilte one of our Eight Inch
morters by a Cannon ball from the *
this Evening I went to trenches as a
pilot to go with the waggons & Carts
and Raind Exceding hard and when we
Releved the other party grate may† of
the men got Lost itt being very Dark
and Some of the men Did not Gett to the
Camp till the Next Morning
- 15th the french fired 169 Shots this Day
they seemd very brisk in their fire
and flung 16 Shells which was thrown
Exceeding well

15th June

aboute 12 oClock we began to play
Briskly upon the fort with 13 Inch mortar
which Did grate Execution we Sent them
12 Shells oute of the grate mortar this after
noon and Severall oute of the other which was
very Distresing to the french.

June y^e 16th 1755

The french began to fire as usuall
but Did not hold itt but a Shorte
time and our Shells from our trench
went into the fort so fast that they
soon Left off fireeng and sent oute
a flagg of truce And Desired Sesation
for one houre and att the same time
our morters wer all Loaded to fire
into the fort if they Did not Come out

*"Fort" omitted.

†many.

att the time they Come oute Severall
times this Day and in the meantime
the french and Indians Come and attackt
our Camps and fired att our Senterys
a Large number of guns orders by the
Commanding officer Immedeatly to stan
to their arms which the men wer
were very Brisk the Senterys was order to the
guard and we fired So fast that they was
oblige to Retreate orders from Coll Munck
ton to me to Tak a party of men and
Persue the Enemy our people fired So
well that we Killed the Chief Indian
a Sagamore from the Island of Saint Johns
which are Known by the name Mickmack
he Liveed aboute 5 hours after he was x
Shott and behaved as bold as any man
Could Do till he Dieed but wanted Rum
and Sider which we gave him till he
Dieed he was Shott throug the Bodey
Just below his Ribs he was supposseed to
be 6 feet And 2 Inches and very
Large bond but very poor and itt
was thought that sum more was
wounded by the Signs of Blood

June 17th:

this Day was Drawn oute 50 of our
troops to Reenforce the garison with 250
Regulas this Night the french Came
from the Bay of verts* with a flagg
of truce and surrenderd the fort and
Delivered the Keys of the fort which
which is aboute 16 miles from this fort by
Entiligence from the french and to Morrow
a party to go to take possession

*Baie Verte.

June 18: 1755

this morning a Deteachment of 500 men
Commanded by Coll Winslow to march
to gasporow* to Take possession of that
fort this after noon Rained very hard

19th weather being fair the orders for
Drawing the Cannon to the fort

20th this morning a Deteachment of 200
men to go with the french teems to
the bay of verts to Relive our men
that went y^e 17th Instant

this Day a number of the french
Came and Delivered themselves

June 21th ^{up as prisoners} Nothing Remarkable
the french people Come into the
Camps for to Sell provition Such as
milk and Eggs & fowlis
and Straberys

June y^e 22: 1755

Sunday the first Day that M^r Philips
Preacht after we Come to this Land and whilst
M^r Philips was att prayer a Gun went of axiden
:tilly in by one of Souldirs in the tent his
Gun was Loaded with 3 bullots and one of the
Balls went through 16 tents but Did no hurt
we thought itt had ben the Enemy Shott
att the Sentery which Stopt the Servis
of Divine worship for a fue minuates
but son found oute the Disturbancs and
M^r Philips went on with the Servis
and his text in forenoon in 2^d C of timotey 8V^r
in the after noon 1st of Sam¹¹ 12^C 24^V
this Day being King georges Crownation

*Fort Gaspereau.

Day the Connon was all fired from
the forts and then from the vessels
att 12: oClock

June 23:

This Day Raind very hard the party
Came in from the fort from Gasporoe
and Complained they had nothing but
french porke to Eate which I am
Certain is non pleasent

24.th of June 1755

This Day was Exceeding Cold for the Season
and itt was Reported ther was Snow
25.th this ^{Day} _^ I went to fort Lawrence by Reason
of being very Ill with a fever and Flux
26.th Nothing Remarkabile Hoppens but
Remaing in a bad State but Toock
Phisieck which I thought itt helpt me
27.th wind Southerly but the weathe very Cold
28.th M^r Philips went to prayer on the
Parade and both Battallions attended
29.th this Day being Far M^r Philips preach
both fore noon and afternoón
30.th weather fair itt is orderes that the people
att gasporoe fort be Releveed by
Cap^t Cobb of Coll. Winslows Battallion
and Cap^t Jones of ours with their Company
being the first Duty that Cap^t Cobb
was ordered to Just Come from boston
and his Cloaths Did not Looch Quite
so sullied* as ours that had ben in the
Siage

*soiled.

July y^e 1st 1755

itt Rained a Smart Shower but Cleared
up pleasant

- 2^d this Day nothing Remarkable but
after Dinner I went to 2 or 3 veleges
along with Cap^t Stevens and M^r Philips
with aboute 20 Souldirs wher I Saw
a grate many ^{french} _^ women and gorls
their Faces Loock well but their
feet Loock very Strange with
wooden Shoos which they all wore
but I Caried sum Rum and sugar
and had Severall Nogens of milk
punch and Returnd to y^e Cam* aboute Sundown
- 3^d this Day Joshua & Caleb Come
from the bay of verts who was Rel^d
by Cap^t Jones
- 4th Nothing Remarkable this Day
weather fair

July y^e 5 1755

weather fair but very Cold for the Season
att Evening Coll Winslow Battallion
the Souldirs beng Lowed no Rum the
Battallion was in an uprore And Cried
No Rum till Late in Evening
till the Souldirs Gott to such a Degree
that the officers was oblige to go amongst
the tents but Our battallion Did not
Joyn them

- 6^h Sunday M^r Philips Preach 2 Sermons
his Text in the fore noon was in 11th
Cap^t of Ecke'eastis 12 verse in the after†
in same Capter & 9 verse
- 7th nothing Remarkable but the
weather very Cold for Sumner

*Camp.

†"noon" omitted.

- 8: three men ordered on to the woden
Horse for Criing no Rum and sett
2 houres
9: nothing Remarkable
10 wind att no E Rains very hard

July 11 = 1755

- 12th Nothing Remarkable the weather fair
this Day we had News from boston by
Maj^r Bourne and two of my men Come
with him Ebenezer Philips and
Levi Goodenough
13th this Day nothing Remarkable
strong South winde
14th Fine weather and nothing Remarkable
15th this Day very Hott for this plase the
Flagg of Coll Winslow Battallion was
Histed upon the News of hearing their
was Severall french men of war
Taken by admirall Boyskin* fleet
and brought into Halifax with
a Large number of french Troops
16th this Day a Strong South winde
and we have the News of Leaving
this plase which would be very
agreable to me

July y^e 17th 1755

this Day was orders given oute that
50 men oute of Each Battallion to
be Discharged the old the Sick and lame
to parade to morrow morning att 10 oClock
and among the Rest Ser^t Brigham of
my Company and James Litch

*Boscawen.

- 18th this Day the weather fair and
 Pleasent and according to yesterdays
 orders and all the Sick and Lame was Drawd
 upon the parade but a grate many
 of them that Drew ^{up} \wedge was not Discharged
 19 nothing Remarkable
 20th Sunday Exceeding hott weather
 and M^r Philips preach and his was
 in mathew y^e 19 Chapter 16 verse
 21st Cap^t Adams Came from Halifax
 and we hope to hear the Good News
 of our Departure from this plase
 22^d this Day the News was bad for
 New England Souldirs for they was
 ordered to Bring all their Chest oute
 of the vessels for they was Discharged
 from the Servis

July 23 1755

- wather fair and I went to fort Lawrance
 with a number of my Souldirs went
 with me and as they Returnd to thee Camps
 David Fling one of my Souldirs upon his
 his Return to the Camps was Shott thorough
 his had* by the Enemy as he Saith
 24th weather Cold we had News from the
 Fort att Gasporoe that a man Riding
 from the fort to the vilege aboute a mile
 and a half as he was upon his Return
 to the forte the Indians we'gh laid him
^{by}
^{upon} the Side of a Bridge and Shot the
 man and horse Dead upon the Bridge
 and in aboute 6 hours after the
 man was Killed the Comadant of
 the fort Cap^t Cobb Tock a hunderd men

*"Hand" probably.

with him with a Connon and went
 after the Indians by Credible
 Informers He Lett the Indians
 gett fur a nuff of be ^{fore} _^ he went
 up on persute of them

July 25th 1755

- 26th this morning 200 hundred men was sent
 to the Bay of verts with 3 days provitions
 this Day Serg^t Flimeng of Cap^t Malkem
 Company who Desarteed abote 3 weeks
 ago was brought in to the Camps
 by a party of our men and Emediately
 Confind in the proveis* in the fort itt is
 Expeted he will be shott
- 27th Sunday Doc^t Philips held forth both
 fore non and afternoon his Text in forenoon
 Num^{br} 23 C & 10 v in afternoon mathew
 23. Chapter 23 verse this Day a party of
 men Come from the fort Gasporoe
- 28th weather pleasont and the men that
 was to be Descharged was Drawd up
 upon the parade for Coll Munckton
 to Examine Ser^t Brigham was very
 much afraid he Should not pass muster
 for to go home and hung his head Down
 Like a bulrush
- 29 Nothing Remarkable

July 30 1755

this Day 100 men De teacht oute of the
 tow Battallion for ^{to} _^ Clear the Ground
 att fort Cumberland for to Incamp upon
 we heard Severall Guns and tooock to be

*provost's

french and Indians Coming to the Camp and
we was all ordereed to Stan to our arms
but this was soon over

31st: Nothing Remarkable

August y^e 1st 1755

this Day our tents att our old Camps
were Struck and Removed to the North
of the fort aboute { $\frac{0}{150}$ } Rods Dstance
and thir Incampt

2^d: Nothing Remarkable

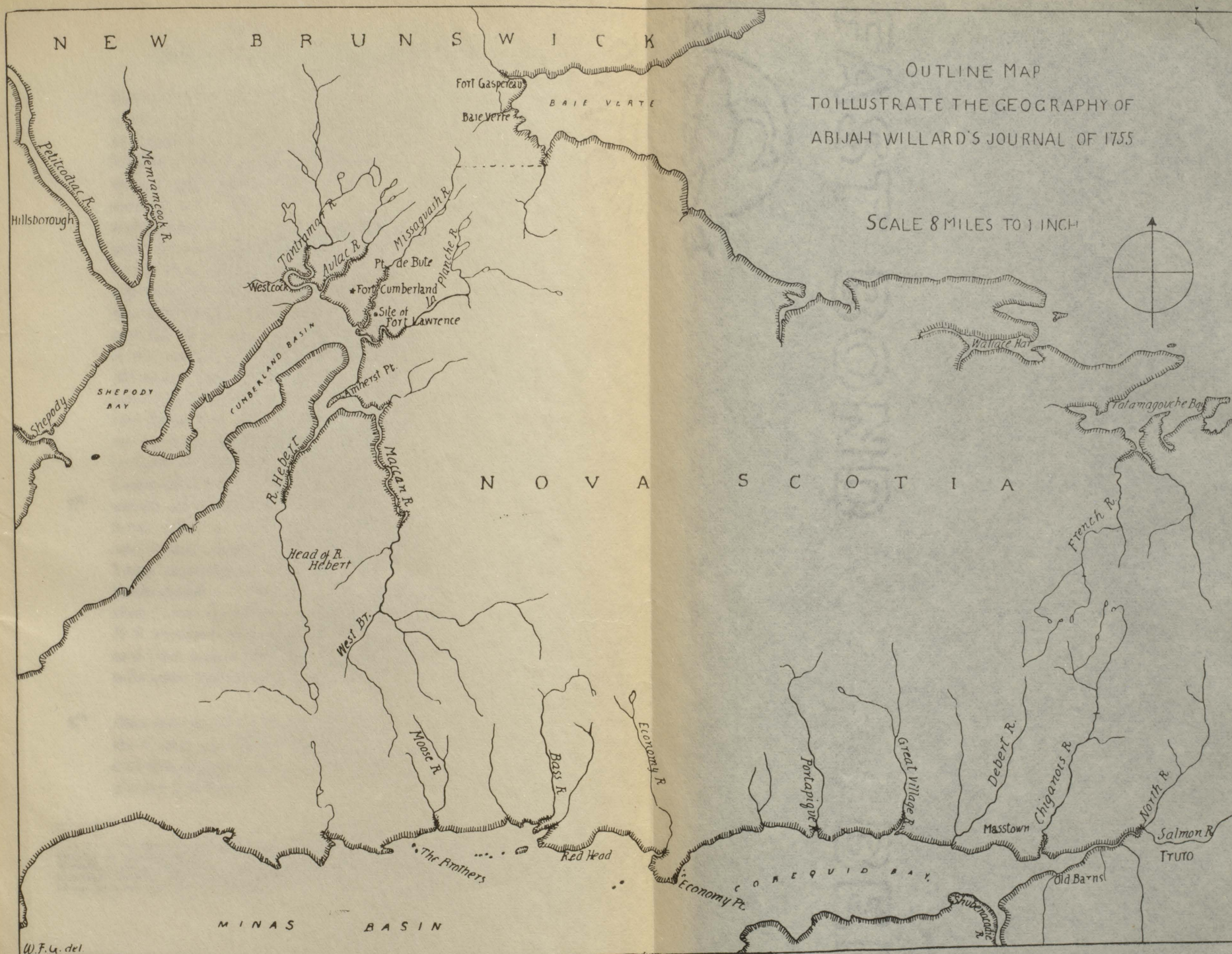
3^d: Sunday M^r Philips preacht before
our tents from Jeremiah $\frac{C}{17}$: 17^V :

4 this Day a Deteachment of a hundred
and 50 men 22 men of the Rangers
Cap^t Lewis Commanded the party and
Cap^t malcom went with the Eregulars
to the head of menas bay
which was the their ordes

August y^e 5 1755

this Day orders Come for a hundred men
to be Deteacht from both batallions to
be Ready to March to morrow morning
att six oClock with Eight Days
Provisions this after noon Coll munckton
sent a Letter to me to Know wether
I would Command this party and Joyne
Cap^t Lewies att Cobequit I told him I was
Ready to obey his Commands but should
not be Commandeed by a Cap^t Lewtenat
he told me he Expected I should
Command the whole party

6th: this morning att six a Clock I
Paraded the the party L^t Topley
from the Blew battallion and



This map has been made for this work by D. W. F. Ganong.

Ens willard of my Company as my
 officers and 100 private 3^s 3^c 2 Drums
 and marcht from the fort aboute
 9 oClock this morning and all the
 men in high spirits had 2 french
 men for my Pilots
 and marcht abote 2 miles and then
 went by water aboute 9 miles up
 to the River obare ⁽¹⁾ and then Landed
 after a grate Deale of Dificalty
 the tide Runing very Raped
 and the same Day Traveled aboute
 5 mils and then Campt this Day Coll^o
 Munckton sent a frenchman with a
 Letter to me and he wrote to me he
 had News from Halifax and he gave
 me furtther orders which I was not
 to open till I Come up with Cap.^t
 Lewis who went 2 Days before me
 march up the River macan aboute
 9 mils wher we found Exculent marsh
 and in sum plases 3 or 4 mils wide with
 Large improvments and the best of
 Foule meadow Grass up to a maⁿ's midle
 then Crost the River and Traveled abote
 N E aboute 3 mils upon the same marsh
 and then steard East and Traveled about 4
 mils upon upland and then Campt

7th:8th:

then marcht aboute Day light from
 the Camp and Traveled upon good upland
 and fine timber 15 miles and then Campt
 aboute Sundown

(1) The usual route from Chignecto to Cobequid was by way of the Macan river, which lies east of the river Hébert. The junction of its West branch marked the limit of the tide. Willard, however, went up the river Hébert as far as the boats could go, and then marched southeast towards the West branch of the Macan river, then followed this and continued along the usual trail, towards Minas Basin.

August y^e 9: 1755

This Day Rayleed the party att 4 oClock
 and march on aboute south upon a
 Large streem ⁽¹⁾ aboute 3 mils and Eight
 a Clock Cum upon menas bay and thn
 Traveled abote 2 mils upon marsh Land
 and saw tow Houses upon the North side
 of the River and then Come to the
 opening of the bay to a plase Called
 the Black hils ⁽²⁾ in the North side of
 the Bay the Bay here is abote 6 Leags
 wide and thn marcht along the
 Beach wher the Banks wer nigh 100
 feet high the tide makeing such
 a Roaring I sent forward one of the
 french men to to Know wether we
 Could pas a pinte ⁽³⁾ of Land that Run
 into the seae he went forward before
 the party a mile and Reternd much
 Supprisd the tide Coming So fast
 and ^{he} _Λ told me that if we ^{Did} _Λ not hurry
 Back we should be all Drowned
 I ordered the party to Return back
 as fast as the* Could the men being
 frighted Traveled as fast as posible
 We was oblige to Travell 2 mils before
 we Could Escape the tide and before We
 got to the upland where ^{we} _Λ Could gett up
 the Banks was oblige to waid in the
 Reare up to their midles and Just Escape
 be^{ing} _Λ washed away and when Come to this

*they.

(1) Moose River.

(2) Black Isles or *Iles Noires* in an old French map. The modern name being **The Brothers**. The French name was evidently derived from the color of the black basalt of which they are composed. They lie somewhat west of the mouth of Moose river.
 They are not to be confounded with the **Five Islands (Iles Rouges)** lying farther east towards Red Head.

(3) This high promontory is now known as Red Head.

Plase sum of the men very much fatigue
 and att this plase by the best observati
 on the tides rise 80 foot here I Tarried
 till aboute 4 oClock in ^{the}Λ afternoon I march
 on aboute 5 miles and a half ^{upon the Bank}Λ to a plase
 Called Canomi ⁽¹⁾ wher we found 2 french
 familys and Severall Houses Deserted
 and got their aboute 10 oClock att
 Night wher the french was very Kinde

Agust 10: Sunday

this morning marcht from this velege Upon
 Marsh aboute 9 miles to vilege Coled
 pintepeak ⁽²⁾ In Cobequid a Large numbe
 of Inhabitants Staid their and Refrshed
 our selves and marcht on aboute 7 mils
 to another vilege to an old french mans
 house and their Loged wher we was
 Kindly Entrtaind with milk and
 Buter

Monday august 11th 1755

This morning march of aboute 4 oClock in
 the morning to the Cheif plase in
 Cobequid to the mass house ⁽³⁾ being 10 miles
 Got there att 2 oClock this Day
 and upon my march Mett a french
 man* a post from Cap^t Malkum with a
 Letter to Know who was Comeing but
 I sent no post Back to him and I

*"with" evidently omitted.

(1) Economy.

(2) Modern **Portapique**. On an old French map it is **Portepic**, after the word Port-epic meaning porcupine.

(3) This masshouse was built by the Abbe Le Loutre, being named the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. It served for the group of villages around the head of Cobequid Basin. It was situated in what was termed **La Paroisse**, between the rivers DeBert and Chiganois. The modern village of Masstown on this site recalls the ancient church. This old parish was also the headquarters of Martin's Seigniory. The name Cobequid was applied to the entire region at the head of the Basin; there seems to have been no distinct village of this name.

Came to the mass house and their found
him with 40 men who was very glad to
see me

N B: Coll munckton orders to go ute after
the french and bring them into the forte brought
in 9: and Large Drove of Cattle might
of ben Servis to the troops if itt had ben prudently
Dune*

August 12 1755

this Day Rested and Refreshed My
People with good Beefe & mutton
which the french Brought in to us
and ^{Capt Lewis} sent L^t Lawrence with 6 men
and Six french men to Pisgate ⁽¹⁾ to
Cap^t Murry for to Gett Bread for
the party

N B: Large fires att the Camp which Could
not be put oute for 3 weeks till a Large
Rain fell†

August 13th

This Day ordeered the whole party
to march from the mass house ^{9 oClock} all
but a fue sick which was not able to
Travel Left them in the Care of the
french People march abote 3 mils to
a vilage this‡ Maj^r Preble Come in with**
and their stopt and Refreshed and ordeered
4 of the french to go along with their horses
to Cary our porvitions the wather being
very hott and ordered the others in the

*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland and must have been written after Willard's return from his expedition.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

‡"Day" probably omitted.

**"His force" probably omitted.

(1) Piziquid, now Windsor, Nova Scotia.

vilege to mak me 200 hundred wight
of Bread which they Did as soon as possible
and att 4 oClock I march on for
Tatmagosh and Traveled aboute 3 miles
and mett Cap^t Lewis with his party
and then I opened My orders which
was suprising to me for my orders
was to burn all the houses that I found
on the Road to the Bay of verts
against the Island* of Saint Johns
Cap^t Lewis and L^t Archable and
L^t Bowen was the officers Lewis was
sumthing Blankt to think a New England
Cap^t should Take Command of a
Cap^t L^t of the Rangers and Emediatly
he said he was much Fatigue with
With his Traveling so much and Desired
to have the Liberty of Cuming on to
Cobiquid but I told him that I was
oblige to measure the Roade from
Tatmegoush to fort Cumberland and the
Take y^e pintes and then I ordereed a hundred men
to be Drawd oute 100 men to go with me
and the Rest to Return To the mass house
and ordered L^t Bowen to go to pisegate
for to gett provitions for the Souldirs
which was aboute 100 miles by water
after I Gave these orders in y^e woods
with much Trouble by Reason of
the flies I marcht on aboute 2 mils
and then Camp^t by a fine Stream for
Troutes
P S Coll preble Came into the camps with
his party 2 Day ago†

*Now Prince Edward.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y^e 14: 1755

this Day Raleed the Souldirs by 4
oClock and marcht on to a french vilege
and there we halted and Refressed att
a french mans house Francis Boyes
who Liveed Exceding well and a fine
Farm upon a River that ^{Runs} \wedge East to
the Bay of verts Emtys into Tatmagoush
Harbour
this old french man Could Talk Good
English and aboute 80 years of age
and very Nimble and I told him he must
go Tatmagoush but he Desired to be
Excused and he would send one of his sons
and I told him he must be up to y^e vilige
to morrow with Eight good fatt sheep
for the Troops he made answer I should
have 20 if I wanted them and very Kinde
then we marcht on for y^e vilige and
Come to Tatmegoush about 4 oClock
this after noon I Gave oute orders upon
my arivell their to all the Inhabitants
that I had orders from the Commander
Coll. Munckton to show them and to
see wether they was True Frinds to the
English as they pretended to be
the french askt me wether y^e head
men of the plase or Deputes would
not answer as well I told them
Now for I must seee every one of the^{re} \wedge
Inhabitants they Said sum Liveed
3 Leagues of but I told them they
must Emediatly Go to them or
Else they would suffer upon this
they Emedeatly went and warnd
all the heads of familys and gave orders
to them that they must ^{be} att my quaters

Jon^a Blanchard tomorrow att 9 oClock and
 Every one went and told their Nighest
 Neighbour
 this* Coll Winslow went with 300 hund[†] of
 his Battallion To go to menas and pisgate
 for to Bring in the french in that part
 but Coll munckton would not allow Coll
 Winslow to carry y^e Colours that belonged to
 his Battallion[‡]

August 15th 1755

this morning all the french Came
 according to orders yesterday by Nine
 oClock Looch very Cherfull to hear what
 I had to say to them by my orders from
 Coll Munckton
 upon their arivell I Sent of Cap^t
 Lewis and Ensⁿ willard with 40 men
 to a plase 12 mils from this plase
 Cap^t Lewis with 20 men to go with
 Cannoos and Ens willard by Land with
 the othir to a Plase Called Ramshak ⁽¹⁾
 with 2 of the french As pilots
 they marcht aboute 10 this morning
 After this party was gon I ordered the
 Serg^{ts} to see all the men Drawd up in
 a bodey and march to the house Wher
 the french were and then Serged** Every
 House in y^e Plase for their arms and found
 sum fine guns and then went in to the
 house after setting sentrys Round the
 house and told them that they must
 go with me to fort cumberland and

*"Day "probably omitted.

†"Hundred."

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

**Searched.

(1) Now Wallace, Nova Scotia.

Burn all their Buildings which made
 them Look very sober & Dejected
 one of the french Askt me for
 what Reason for he said he Never
 had Taken up arms against the English
 Since they had the fight att menas
 and since swore by the bible ^{that} _^ he
 Never would: before Maj^r Philips of
 anopilis: and he was Ready to swear
 now and all the Rest mad the
 same Reply: after this I told them
 they was Rebbelios
 the french man Askt me In what
 I answered him In harbouring the
 Indians from Saint ^{Island} _^ Johns ⁽¹⁾ _^ to go
 to the English Settlements in
 New England and novicotia and finde [^]
 them provitions and ammonition which
 they answered me and Said they was
 oblige to or the Endians would Kill
 them I told them if they had ben
 true they ^{might of} _^ ^{*} ben protected by the
 English and I told them they might
 Cary their familys with them if they thought
 beest and upon that they ast me for to have
 the Liberty to go with their familys to
 the Island of Saint Johns but soon an:
 swered them itt Did not Lie in my power
 to Do itt and they askt me Liberty for
 2 hours to Consult wether they thought
 Best to Cary their familys I granted
 them the Liberty and after they had
 Consulted with Each other they sent
 for me and they mad this Reply that they
 had shose to Leave their familys

*Have.

(1) Now Prince Edward Island.

which I Readyly granted for I Did not
want the Trouble of the women and
shildren
Beere was given this Day in Lew
of Rum

August y^e 16: 1755

this Day Cap^t Lewis and Ens willard Returd
with the party from Ramshack with 3 fa
:milys and Burnt Severall Houses
about 12 oClock upon their Return
I went with a Small party of men over
a Large River Tatmagoush wher I Burnt
12 Buildings one of which was a Storehouse
with Rum and malosas and Iron ware and
another of Rum sugar & molasas & wine
and a masshouse I ordered the men to
Draw as much Rum as they had Bottles
to Cary which they Did and sot fire to
the Rest burnt all their vessels and
Cannoos Except a Sloop of 70 tuns and
a schooner of aboute 30 Loaded for
Louisburge with cattle and sheep &
Hoggs which was sent to the Bay of
verts To the forts which was Taken
by our party with Connoos who
Behavd Like good Souldirs they
shot a number of swefills* and small
arms but Did not hurt a man of
ours and Boaded† them whilst under
sail and they soon struck to our
Cannoos and there was a french officer
Bound to Louisburge aborde
the sloop who said he should be glad
to have the Liberty to go to the Island
of Saint Johns but Cap^t Lewis who

*Swivels.

†Boarded.

Commanded the party told him he must first go to Coll. Munckton to answer for his Conduct which I was well pleasd with aboute 3 oClock this after Noon I ordered the whole to be Drawd up in a Bodey and bid the french men march of and sott fire to their Build ings and Left the women and children to Tack Care of themselves with grate Lementation which I must Confess itt seemed to be sumthing shoking I marcht on aboute 3 miles to an old frenchmas house wher he had Lived Ever since anopelis was Taken and Logeed their this Night and he Treated me very hansom but his wife Toock on very much att their Defecultys orders this Day giveen oute for majr Fry to march with 200 hundred men

August 17 1755

this morning Ralied aboute 4 oClock Sott fire to the houses in this vilige which was four houses & severall fine Barns which was well filled with good hay and then marcht on for Cobequid 22 miles and a half to a small vilege 3 mils from the mass house Gott here aboute 9 oClock this Night had no Bread to Eate for 2 Days being very * ordered the french to go to Backing† Emedeatly and Kill Cattle and sheep sufficient for th party which they Did as soon as posible the village is Called Nigagouⁿsh†

*"Hungry" omitted.

†Baking.

‡Nigaganich or Chiganois.

with about 10 Buildings and fine
Farms

N B this order for the Camps to be struck
and moveed Close undere the North
Side of the forte which was Done
the Next Day.*

Tuesday August y^e 18: 1755

this morning after we had got a suply
of provition I march on for the head of
Menas Bay through severall small
viligees with a hundred men and
Cap^t Lewis and L^t Laurance & Ens Prichard
aboute 10 mils for to Measure Round the
head of meenas† so that Cap^t Lewis might
Tak a plan of the Bay to velige called
Daguio ⁽¹⁾ and their Loged

Wednesday y^e 19th august

March on Round the head of Menas
Bay where we Crost 2 Revers att abote
1 miles Distance of Each other with
20 Souldiers one of the Rivers Come in
to the head of the Bay North E: the
other from from the southe E marcht along the
South side of the Bay about 7 mise‡
through several fine vileges where
they had Large orchards and fine
aples and good Indian Corn for the
season but Last night their was
such a frost as spilte their Indian
Corn & tobacco and itt was my orders

*This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

†Minas.

‡miles.

(1) Daguio is a corruption of Dugato. It was on or near the site of the modern Onslow on the North river (*Rivière des Dugato* on an old French map of 1754). The latter empties into the head of Cobequid Bay near Truro. On John Montresor's map of 1768 the village is named Dugas.

to Bring in all the Depetys of all
 the veleges and I went to the Deputys
 house where I was Kindly treated and
 gave all the Souldirs milk then
 marcht on aboute 4 miles to a vilege
 Called uper Le burke ⁽¹⁾ and all the
 french had Deserteed upon seeing us
 Cuming the Deputy went as a pilot
 for me and we Could not find one
 Person in the vilege
 Aboute 12 oClock I left this vilege
 and Returnd to another wher I Left
 a Serg^t and 4 soulders to guard the Deputy that I ordered to go
 with one with one of the french men and told
 him that if the people Did not Come
 in and Lett me Know the Reason
 of their going of from their Houses
 and Bring me 12 sheep & 4 oxen
 I would burn all their Houses
 and Destroye the whole vilege
 and have no mercy upon them
 and Treat them as Rebbles
 Traveled this ^{Day} 24 miles with a party
 of 20 men & Cap^t Lewis Come upon
 the Beach for to take observation how
 the Bay Lay and I marcht upon
 upland with 80 men to the mass
 house aboute 10 oClock att Night
 and very much Fatigue

N B. this morning orders for to Intrench
 Round the Camps aboute 40 Rods Distance
 from the fort and somthing more
 Remarkabele which I think is worth
 Remarking sum of our Souldirs went on to
 thi marcsh where the Cattle and horses

(1) This village, Le Bourg on old maps, was about half-way between the Riviere des
 Coins (Cobequid, modern Salmon) and Shubenacadie.

where to gather sum green pees wher
their was a grate plenty and Coll Munckton
ordered them under guard*

August 20th

this morning according to my orders
yester^{ay} that I Left with the french
that Desarted their Houses yesterday
and brought 12 Sheep and 4 good Fatt
Cattle had all sheep and oxen Killed and
Delevired onto to Each man 8 pounds to
Each man and their Rested and Refreshed
our selves well Cap^t Lewis with 20 men
to Survey the harbour against old Cobequid
and Returnd in the afternoon with his
party had the meet of one Francis
Moyeys a french man and gave
a Reecipt to the Deputy and they
Expected to Riceve their money att
fort cumberland but much Messaken
John Tubuare Brough 308 lb of beef

N B this morning their was a grate up rore in
the Camp Concerning the peese for itt was
thought that Coll Munckton had
much Rather the Cattle Should Eat
the peess than the Souldirs that Come
from New England or his one troops
which by Credible Information of
oure officers I thought itt very hard†

August y^e 21 1755

this morning march from the church
in Cobequid with 250 men and put
Ser^t Beamon with the french in Cannoos

*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland. *

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

to Cary our Bagage to a plase Called
 Pinte a peake and march through
 severall vileges 15 miles a Deputys
 Clode Petro and got their aboute
 Sundown
 this * Cap^t Probey of the sirene man
 of war Come in to this parte with severell
 vesels from halifax and their was a
 Complaint of the french women that four
 souldirs had stolen goods from them
 and the whole battallion was Drawd up
 and their Kees were Demanded and their
 Chests were opened and Attwaters of
 Coll Scotts Company was the Rouge
 and Confineed Emedeatly and 2 others
 Irishmen was all putt Into the Provoues[†]
 in the forte[‡]

22 of august 1755

this morning march from pinteapeak
 with the whole party Excepting
 8 men who was Sick who I ordereed
 the french to Pisgate and sent on
 Serg^t Beaman with the provitions in
 the Connoos with the french people
 which I ordered to stop att Conimi
 and sent on four ox forward & [∞]/_∧ sum
 sheep wher we Left the Beach
 and Come upon the upland
 we gott to Conimi aboute sunsett
 which is 12 miles from penteapeak

Nothing Remarkable att the Camps**

**"Day" omitted.

†Provost's.

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

**This refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y^e 23 1755

this Morning Raleed the party att
 5 oClock and sent Back Serg^t Beamon
 with the french to Cary the sick to
 Pisgate and then march on for the
 Blackhils att wheer we Left the Beach
 Marcht 5 miles and 3 quarters wher the
 Banks where 100 feet High And the
 tide Rose att this ^{Plase} \wedge 70 feett high and we
 Traveled on as fast as posibile and measured
 the way and the tide being so Rapard
 that we was oblige Leave measuring
 and go as fast as posible and the
 tide Comeing in So fast we had Liket
 to off Lost sum of y^e party but all
 gott safe to the upland their we
 was oblegeed to Tarry 5 hourers by
 Reason of Goeing over another
 Crick and Gott a fine meale of
 Cloms which Exceeding good
 and then March on aboute 4 miles
 and then Encamped aboute Darke
 upon a Rever where itt Emties into
 the North side of the bay
 River Debar ⁽¹⁾

August y^e 24: 1755

Sent of from the River Debar
 L^t Archable of Cap^t Gorham
 Ranging Company with 40 men
 and Rote a Letter to Coll Munckton
 to Lett him Know that I was on my

(1) This march from Conimi (Economy) was along the shore, towards Red Head (the usual route, when the tide was out). They were making for the Black Isles, but on account of the rising tide they could not continue around the Head but took to the uplands and marched to East River, where they waited five hours until the tide fell sufficiently to enable them to cross. Then they marched four miles to the DeBar river. This is the modern Bass river (Bar or bars is old French word for this fish).

Jorney to fort cumberland with the whole party marcht ⁽¹⁾ on this Day 9 miles and a half and Incampt this Day halted aboute 12 oClock Cap^t Lewis Caught a fine mess of troutes for Dinner which was very good.

August y^e 25 1755

this Day ordered the people to be * to Swing their packs by 5 oClock itt Rained this very hard for aboute an houre then Cleard up pleasant then march on through fine upland where we saw fine timber march 7 mils and a half then Campt aboute sundown and gave oute orders fer Every man to be Ready to march att Brak a Day Next morning

August 26: 1755

this Day march by 4 oClock aboute 4 miles to the Rever Cokine ⁽²⁾ and then march on aboute 6 miles in very Bad Traveling wher the Briars upon the marsh very thick and Come to the River ebeare march by the side of the River 2 mils Saw a Cap^t Cobb with a number of boates to Cary us to fort Cumberland who I was very Glad to see and I Drank a Dram with him which was very Excep :table for had no lquer† for sum Day

*"ready" omitted.

†liquor.

(1) The route from the De Bar river was westerly towards the Moose river, down which they had marched on their journey to Cobequid.

(2) The West branch of the Macan river. Whether the name Cokine is a corruption of Macan or is the Indian name is uncertain. Thence they marched westerly to the River Hebert where the boats met them.

Besides warter and he told us the
 Bad News of generall Braduk* att
 ohio then traveled 2 mils ⁽¹⁾ to another
 Large River and feryed our 100 of our
 paty† ^{to}Λ go to fort Laurance by Land
 for we had not Boats anuff for
 to Cary y^e whole party I Comes
 by water with 150 of the troops
 put Cap.† Malcum by Land with
 the other aboute sundown we
 Land^{ed}Λ att fort Cumberland Creek
 and then march up to the forte
 with my party and come to the
 forte to Coll Munctons Tent aboute
 9 oClok this Evening wher I was
 Kindly Treated and much pleased
 with my supper who seamed to
 be well satesfied with my Conduct
 and aboute 11 or twelve I went to
 my tent and found all well in heath‡
 Brough with me 22 french prisoners
 and Delevred them up

August y^e 27th this morning Maj^r Frye
 went on Board with 200 hundred men to go
 up to Sheperdy** to Tak burn and Destroy
 all the french in that part of the
 world

28

this Day Come in a Breginteen
 from halifax and 5 Saild oute of this

*Braddock.

†party.

‡health.

**Shepody.

(1) This seems to be an error and should be "12 miles." The people with Willard were evidently too numerous to be all transported in boats, and 100 marched along the river Hebert to the mouth of the Macan, where they were ferried in the boats so that they might march overland to Fort Cumberland. The rest of the party went in the boats.

Plase of the Transports that Come
for to Breng the troops from New
England

29th of August a party paradeed
to go to the Bay of verts but Raind
very hard that we could not Keep our
selves Drye in our Tents

August the 30th:

this morning sumthing Souery
In y^e after noon our party marcht
to the Bay of verts
this Evening Come in from halifax
the Choplin of anopilis and Chigeneto
and severall other gentelmen but
No News

August 31st Sunday fair

weather the Regulas where all
Imbodied for to attend the publick
worship and the 2 Battallions
where Drawn up with them and
the Choplin of the Regulas preecht
in fore noon and M^r Philips in the
afternoon

Sep^t 1st 1755

Nothing Remarkable

Sep^t 2: 1755

this Day the wind very high att
Southwest Maj^r Freye Come in with
his party who had ben gon 7 Days from

the Comp he Brought in aboute 30:
 women and children from Sherberdy
 and petitojack* as they was Burning
 the mass house the Enemy Lay in
 ambush for our party Consisting of
 50 men the party of french and Indians
 the number they Could not tell but itt
 was thought there was 200 hundred
 they fired att our people upon a
 surprise and Killed Doc^t March
 and 23: men in the Engagement
 and wounded L^t Billens and 5 Soulders
 but not mortal they Killed oute
 of my Company Will^m Hutsond
 from Lancaster and wounded
 Hezekeah Stowell of Worcester

Sep^t: 3^d 1755

this Day Reterned Cap^t Gelbert from
 Gasporee who Burnt that vilege
 yesterday and Brought the women
 and Children with them and their furniture
 this Night the wach fireeed upon y^e Enemy
 as he saith

- 4th: Nothing Remarkable but Rains
 very hard we are not able to keep
 our selves Drye in our tents
- 5th: this Day weather fair the Talk is
 their is an army of french and
 Indians Coming upon our tents
 and we are now in prepration for
 to Recve them
- 6th: Rand very hard this morning and
 thundered their was News Come that

*Petitcodiac.

their was a Large body of french and Indians to
 attack fort Lawrence the Battallions
 was soon Raid Cap^t Pery with 50 men
 was ordired to go to fort Lawrence
 to their asisistance No Enemy opears this Night

Sunday Sep^t y^e 7: 1755 Nothing Remarkable

8th this Day our Intrenchment was
 ordered to be Dugg wider and Deeper
 which was Round our Camps

9th weather fair and we maid a Discovery
 of sum french or Indians over the
 Creek towards Tantarmar and in the
 Evening they mad a fire which Loock
 Tar on fire att aboute 10 or 11 att Night
 Sum of our senterys fired his gun
 severall times Concludieng the Enemy
 was Come upon us Both Battallions
 was Emedeatly in their trenches
 in 5 minuates time I belive 600 men
 after this their was no more
 Disturbance this Night

10: fine weather Sumthing Remarkable
 L^t Haskall was Cap^t of the guard
 one hadley a souldire one of his
 senterys Like to of Kiled him and
 Ser^t gates if he had fired of
 his gun He Clop^t his Gun to the
 L^t Brest and Swor by God he would
 Kill ^{him}_Λ and he was much put to his trumps
 to Escape his Life

Sep^t: 11: 1755

wether fair and hott in the after noon
 a party of men was ordered to go on board
 the Transports to gard the french

- 12th Nothing Remarable onely the weather
fair and itt was Said by many that
their was a flagg Histed att tanamar*
upon the mass hous about 7 miles from
this forte which we Concluded their
was a Large army
- 13th this Day very showery 300 men
att work upon the forte upon the
Glassie.
- 14th Sunday M^r Philips preacht
and itt was Coll Scotts orders that
Every man should go to meeting
and those that was found in thir
tents should be oblige to pay a
shilling strling for such Neglect

Sep^t 15: 1755

Cloudy in the forepart of the Day
but Cleared up towards Evening Maj^r Prebell
with 300 men besides offecrs to march
about sundwon† for Gasporou Capt
Stevens Alexander and my self went
oute of Coll Scotts battallion with
a number of others with Eighteen
Rounds for Each man and Guns very
Clean

- 16th this morning aboute 8 oClock thee party
arived att fort gasporoe and found all
well and Staied there this afternoon
and I Liveed very weell upon port
wine that Cap^t Cobb Got from the
french

*Tintamare village.

†Sundown.

17th: this morneing we marcht from the fort
Gasporoe to the vilege aboute 1 mile
and half Distance from the forte and
sott fire to the vilege where Cap^t Cobb
was ordered for to fire or three wicks
before but for the sake of plunder
he Did not according to orders form
the Coll^o
after we burnt up the vilege we marcht
to a Plase Called olake aboute 10 miles
and we saw severall french with a Cart
and horses with goods to cary of but they
seeing the party Left their teems
after this Coll prible ordered the party
to march 3 Deep for we saw a Large
Number of french and Expected to be
attack we march on aboute 2 miles
and we saw nothing of the french
and sott fire to the vilege wher their
was aboute 70 Buildings and then
Returned to olake where we sott fire
to 120 Buildings and then marcht for
the forte to another vilege aboute
2 miles and itt Raind very harde
and their we stopt and Killed aboute
60 fine sheep and the french Left
porke and fine Cabege in their
yards we Liveed very well but Raind
very harde all Night

18th: this morning Raind very hard but itt
was thought best to march by Coll prible
we sott fire to the vilige wher we Loged
aboute 30 houses and march on aboute
2 miles and sott fire to 40 houses more

Sp^t: 18: 1755

between olake and the forte we Come
 to forte aboute 4 oClock Like Drowened
 Ratts to oure tents the tents almost
 Beeate Down with the storm so that
 itt was no better Liveing In them than
 oute {In } {the } Rain their was a Request
 {of } {Do }
 by the officers that the souldirs should
 Go into the forte for to Keep them
 from the storm but Coll Munckton
 said that their was no Room for the
 Souldirs and Coll Scott and Maj^r prebel
 mad the second Tryell and prevaild
 upon the Co^{ll} that he said half
 of Each Battallion might Go in
 and all the Officers but I being oute
 all Day and their seemd to be so
 much oppesion I staeed all Night
 in the tents with maj^r frye and
 past the time with pleasure
 with him and Never Slept
 one wink this night and
 a french man Ran away from
 the fote*

Sep^t: 19: 1755

this morning weather fair but very
 Cold the Battallion was ordered to be
 paraded and vieued† att 3 oClock
 and Every man was to be Compleated
 with 12 Cartriges and their Guns
 Clean

20th: Cloudy and Cold Coll Scott gives
 Liberty to Every man might
 build hutts fer to Keep themselves
 from the Cold

*fort.

†Reviewed.

- 21: Sunday M^r Philips preacht
in forenoon the weather being
Cold Did not hold forth no more
this Day
- 22: weather Cloudy and Cold nothing
more Remarkable

Sep^t y^e 23 1755

- this Day a packett from Halifax
and a party from the Bay of verts for
a Docter for We are Informd that the
People a* very Sickly
- 24th this Day Cloudy a Brigenteen Said†
for menus‡
- 25th this Day Cloudy and In the vevening it Raind
- 26th this morning Cap^t Adams Come from
Halifax with a packett and orders Come
for Every man to to Secure his arms and
Clean and to be parade Next morning by
Brake of Day
- 27th this Day weather fair and warm a party
of men 15 fifteen oute of Each
Company in Both battallions to be
Ready to march to Morrow morning
att Six oClock

Sep^t 28 1755

- this Morning being Sunday the party
Marcht for Gasporo with provitions
- 29th Cloudy in the morning but Clears up
in the afternon a vessell Came from
Boston with the good News of the

*are.

†Sailed.

‡minas.

victory Gained att Ground Pointe*
by our army under the Command
of Coll Johnson

30th this Day orders were for all the army
to be paraded and the Guns all
to ^{be} fired att 12: oClock in garisons
and after they was fired in fort
Cumberland they freed all their
Cannon att fort Lawrence and
then y^e Ships of war fired for Joye
for the Good sucksess of our army

October y^e 1: 1755

weather fair but the men Sickly
in camp

2^d Nothing Remarkable

3^d Nothing Remarkable this Day

4th weather Cloudy but no Rain

5th Sunday Doc^{tr}: Philips Preacht
in the fore noon but weather being
Cloudy and misty Dismist the
people in the afternoon

6th wind Blows very hard att South y^e
which was bad for the Shiping
that Lay of in the harbour
a ship of 200 tun parted hur
Cabels and Drove a shore
commanded by Cap^t Crathorne
Came to carry of the french

october y^e 7: 1755

this Day itt was Coll Muncktons
orders that Each Company Should
be Drawed upon the parrade to 1.

*Crown Point.

†they.

Know would List for theree years into
 the Regular troop to my Grate
 surprise to think he would attept
 such a thing as to List oute of Regi
 :ment Into another before they
 had their Discharge I Drawd
 up my Company up upon the
 Parade and told them their was
 oppertuny to List but I Did
 not Incorage the affair but
 told them to Consider what
 was best for they Listed
 and then Dismist the Company

8th this Day Coll munckton put out
 his Serg:^{ts} Drums to beate up for
 Volenters in the Camps for to
 Inlist into his majisties Servis
 they first marcht through with
 Coll Scotts Battallion and Listed
 severall men and Every man they
 Listed they Regulars Gave 3 wazers*
 and march on to the other Battallion
 and Beate their Drums but
 Maj^r Preblee Bid them Disporce
 and be gon oute of the Battallin
 and askt the Serg:^t who gave him
 order He Replied the Commander and He
 told him to go of the Serg:^t went
 and told the Coll and he was very
 mad and sent for ye Maj:^t
 and askt him how he Dare
 Presume to Disobey his orders
 he told him as he had the
 Care of the battallion he
 was Determined to Keep Good
 orders and he thought the

*huzzahs.

Coll might Dun him the
 Honour before he sent his serg^{ts}
 to Lett him ^{ know }_{ of none } what he
 was aboute & Munkton was roath
 and told the maj^r he must answer
 for his ^{one} _^ Conduct and this Concluded and
 then they went on Listing as before.

- 9th: Cap^t Rowse Come in here from Halifax
 and Nothing Remarkable
- 10th: weather fair a sloop from Boston and
 a Large party of men and 7 teems to go after
 wood to the vilege aboute 2 miles Distance
- 11 Nothing Remarkable
- 12 Sunday no Preaching by Reason
 of Cold weather
- 13th Comadore Rowse Saild with the french
 Prisoners and Raind very hard att Night
- 14th: the weather very uncomfortabl water
 in oure tents up to our ankles and
 very Mudy aboute the tents
- 15th: the Serg^{ts} and Souldirs Determine to go and
 Kill sum Cattle Lett the Event be what itt
 will by Reason of their provition being so poor

October y^e 16:

- Nothing Remarkable this Day
- 17th: Ens Brewer wente oute with aboute 30
 men to Seee what Discoury he Could
 make
- 18th Ens Brewer Come in he sow one french
 man but Could not Take him
- 19th: Sunday weather fair but no preaching
 Ens Brewer in the Evening marcht to
 Tantarmar
- 20th: Nothing Remarkable

- 21 this Day itt Rains and Exceedeng Cold
weather Serg^t James Houghton of my
Company Died this Day who was much
Likt by Both officers and Souldirs
in the whole Battallion
- 22 fair weather And somthing pleasant
Ens Brewer went oute with 18 men
and 250 men from fort Lawranc was
ordered for a scout and Nothing more
Remarkable

October y^e 23:

- this is another very Rainy Day which is
very Common Ens Brewer Come in with his
Party and Brings Entelegence he sow aboute
4 french and Endians up att olake the
Indians Hollowed and shouted but they
Did not attack his party the Rain
Came on very hard and so Left the Enemy
- 24 the Enveleeds were all paraded att
Doc^t Kast tent and those that where
Discharged was Comanded by L^t Trumbill
to fort Lawrance
- 25 this Day Sum Snow and very Cold
- 26: this Day Cap^t Stevens and Let Willard
and 100 privates went from the Camps
aboute sundown in persute after
some french
- 27: Cap^t Stevens with his party Returnd
and all that Caught was one ox
and 2 or three Calfs which was good meet

October y^e 28 1755

nothing Remarkable Hoppins this Day

- 29th Cap^t Rowse Saild from anopilis with
the fleet to Cary of the french by ancoump^t
I Receved from L^t Haskall
this Eveing Cap^t Stevens went oute
with a party of 150 on persute of the
french that Lye Lirking in the
villeges but aboute Midnight
itt began to snow very hard and
he was oblige to Return home the
- 30th Cap^t Stevens Returnd in with his
party and Killeed severall Cattle
and Brought in with them itt
snowed very hard and winter Like
wather

November y^e 1st 1755

this Morning pleasent weather
but in the after noon very
Cold

- 2^d Sunday Serg^t Houghton this
Day Carieed Into the Hospitall

November y^e 3: 1755

- Raw Cold weather and Exceeding
Muddy in our Camps
- 4th Nothing Remarkable but very
Bad porke for the Souldirs which
the french Left in their Stores
- 5th Cloudy this morning but not Cold
- 6th this morning all the Boys was order
ed att Coll Muncktons Marke
and Drawed up and 5 of them
were Descharged oute of our
Battallion

7th the wather fair and pleasnt
 No: 8th Sunday but no preaching
 but the Mud up to our Keese
 in som part of the Incamp:
 ment

November y^e 9: 1755

the wind Sou: w: and very foggey
 10th much Rain this Day and bad stiring
 in the Camps
 11th nothing Remarkable but Rains
 almost Every Day
 12th a fogey forenoon and mist but fine
 Pleasant sun shine in the afternoon
 13: Clear Cold Morning we heard { att
 from } the Camps
 a Large number of guns fired over att
 a plase Called wescok abute 3 miles Distance
 which was fired by the french and Indians
 att 5 sailers which went over to Gett fresh
 meet and Cabeeges and turnips and whilst
 they was in y^e yard the Enemy fired upon
 the Sailers and shot one throug y^e Rist
 but all Escaped.
 this after noon Coll Munckton ordered
 two partys of 150 men Cap^t Stevens to
 Command the one party and I the other
 Cap^t Stevens to Go Round the head of the
 marsh and I overr the River wescok
 att the head of the bay and to meet
 att a villege Tantarmar

13: 1755

Nov^m: we marcht of with our partys aboute
 sun Down and I went aborde Cap^t Rogers
 Sloop but the wind being Contary I was

oblige to march 2 miles upon the Marsh
 and then the party was put over in boats
 to wescock aboute 10 oClock we all Got safe
 over the River with much fatigue and then
 march up to the villege 2 miles and Divided
 my Company into severall partys
 and surrounded the Houses but found no
 french and then march on aboute 4 miles
 to a small vilege between wescock and
 Tantarum aboute Brake of Day after
 Traveling 3 miles midleg high in water and
 and mud Ice which Cut our Leggs very
 much and then halted and Eate sum vitchels*
 but Cold and snowing but Dare not make
 a fire for fear of Loosing our Enterprise

- 14th about sun Rise I march on being very Cold
 the men all most stiff Traveled aboute 2 miles
 I saw wher a Cart had past the Evening before
 and followed to where I found the oxen and
 Carte. Emediately souround the howses but
 found no french in thir houses but Going
 into the barn where the teeme was I saw
 a Large
 Large quantity of wheet in the barn all
 Cleand up and the Cart fitted up for to Carry
 itt of and upon this I Ordered four small
 party to we'ghley the Barn upon 4 Roads
 Expecting they would soon be after their
 teem and wheet and Marcht the Main
 Bodey into the woods about 80 Rods
 and sot out senterys.
 and in aboute an houre we heard som
 french Talk at some Distance att sum
 Distance and att the Same Instant
 the sentery saw a french man Come
 through a Thickett of wood Corp^{ll} paterson

*victuals.

Cockt his gun and bid the frenchman
to Come to him the Man marcht on
towards him and seeing him Come up to
I spoke to paterson not for to shoot
and he under stood what I said
and paterson Toock his gun from
his face and bid the french come up to
him and when he saw that he told
paterson in Inglesh that he
would not and turned and Ran
in a thickett which he made his
Escape.

Nov^r 14 1755

I then march on with the whole
party for Tantamare and Come to the
village aboute 11 oClock seeing an
Number of people Concluding itt was
Cap^t Stevens party seeing severall
men upon horses and in plain sigh^t
I marcht within aboute 50 Rods sent
oute Corp^l f^oster with 5 men to see whoo.
they was he Come within a few Rods of
the Houses where they were and he
found they was french Killⁱng
and Roasting of mutton but Disco
vering oure people tooock to their heels
and Ron Into the woods our men
fired 2 guns att them one of the* fell
Down but we Dont Know as he was
hurte and after I found itt was not
Cap^t Stevens party whoo was to meet me
this Day with 150 men Put me under
much Concern for feare he was Cutt of
by the Enemy for itt was Coll Muncktons

*them.

Orders that Cap^t Stevens and I should meett
 with our party this morning att the mass
 house I Expecting to meet with the same
 fate that I feared Cap^t Stevens had
 meet with by sum Large party of french
 and Indians sott oute senterys on Every
 quarter and ordered Cap^t Spikeman
 with the Rest of the officrs to plase
 the men in 3 Logg houses which was
 Nigh to Each other a
 and then made fires and went to Roast
 ing the mutton that the french Left
 which gave the whole party a fine
 meall which was very fatt
 and Cabbage and turnups plenty
 for 500 men a month and after
 Dinner I sent oute severall small
 partys to see if they Could Discover
 anny Large number but Returnd
 in a fue houres and made no Grate
 Discovry L^t Willard with 40 men for
 Guard this Night aboute midnight
 one of the senterys hald a frenchman as he
 Laid tow but he made him no answer
 and he fired of his gun upon that I Im:
 mediately ordereed the whole to stan to
 their arms but Sow no more this Night
 of the french.

November y^e 15: 1755

this morning I was under sum Concern
 for Cap^t Stevens party Expecting he
 was Cutt of by the Enemy Knowing
 him to be Resolute where he under
 takes I Cald the officers together to
 Consult what was best to be Done and

put oute a Small party to see if they
 Could Discover anything the party
 Returnd about 11 oClock but made no
 Discovery I then Saying to the
 officers itt would not Do to Tary here
 any Longer and burne the vilege lett
 the Event be what itt will Drawweed
 up the whole party into a body and
 told Every man to stand upon his Guard
 for we well might Expect the Same
 fate as we supposed Cap Stevens had
 mett with and the* seemd to be well Disposed

Nov^m 15th 1755

and I Gave orders to L^t Cone to Draught
 20 men and sett fire to the vilege he
 burnt a bout 20 houses withoute any
 mollistation march on aboute half a
 mile and the advanc Guard halted and
 said they saw a Large party Comeing from
 Towards wesscock and Emediately we found
 itt to be Cap^t Stevens party which was
 grate Rejoyceing to see all well after
 Cap^t Stevens party Refreshed we marcht
 on for Wescok and burned Eighty seven
 houses in Tantarmar and burnt
 on our march between tantarmar
 and wsscock about 70 houses and we
 Gott to wscok aboute sundown where
 we mett Cap^t Hill with a hundred Regulars
 troops within 3 mile of fort cumberland
 to oure Assistance itt being sumthing
 Remarkable to see them for itt being
 the first time Since we Came into this
 Land and we cap^t† att wescok Coll Scott
 Maj^r Prebble and Maj^{er} Bourn Came
 with 350 men to oure Assistance

*they.

†camped.

Nov^r 16: 1755

weather pleasent and fair Coll Scott
 ordered provitions to be Killed for aboute
 700 hundered men beef pork Mutton and
 the whole to be Ready to march att
 four oClock this afternoon for membe
 remcock we march this Night att ten
 oClock all but aboute 50 men who
 Said they was Invaleeds And Could
 not Travell Cap^t Cobb and L^t Trumbell
 Left to Command that party who
 Saey they are not able to Preform sutch
 a fatigue by Reason by Reason of
 their being Lane &c

Novm^r y^e 17

This morning being much Fatigue with
 Traveling all Night through Swamps
 and Brooks Came upon the vilege att
 membromcock which was 10 mi^{les} from wescock
 was Just att Brake of Day itt was Coll:
 Scotts orders that Every officer Should
 Take his Deteachment as he marcht
 and surround the Houses in the vilege as
 soon as posible which we Did Immediate
 Immediately we found Eight person in one
 house all women and Children and 2 french
 men gott away but the women semd to be
 much surprised by seeng so many people
 the* Co^{ll} Scott ordered that all the houses
 should be Burnt and that all the Cattle
 and sheep should be Colected together
 aboute 250 Kattle & 50 sheep which
 we Brough of and a Large number of

*there.

Horses aboute 1 oClock we marcht from
 Membrumcoock and Come to wescock
 Aboute 9 oClock att Night this Night
 I took a party 32 men oute of Cap^t Stevens
 and mine and went out up ^{on} \wedge the plundering
 Establishing aboute 3 miles from wescock
 and found severall good feather beds and
 severall other things when they
 sold Come to 4 shilling p^{er} man
 and Reetund aboute Brake of Day

Nov^m y^e 18

weather fair and not Cold a party
 of 300 men was orderred to Tantramar
 Commanded by Maj^f Pribble to bring
 in all the Cattle and horses they
 Could find which was aboute 10 oClock
 they marcht

Nov^m 19th 1755

this Day Maj^f Pribble Returnd with
 aboute 150 Cattele and a Larg number
 of Sheep and Swine

20th

this Day all the Boates were ordered
 up the Creek to wescock to cary all
 the troops over and also the vessels
 and their was a party ^{of 60 men} \wedge Ordered to Go on
 to the marsh to Bring all the Cattle
 to fort cumberland and they Drove
 about 500 hundred Cattele Sheep
 and Hoggs and the tide being so
 Rapid we Could not Recover but
 aboute 200 hundred on fort Cumber

land sum went so fur up the Creek
 that they Got Clear but aboute
 100 hund Returd up Wescok side
 and itt was Coll Scotts orders to Kill
 Every one of the Cattle
 upon the spott and sum we shott
 others we Nockt Dowd* till we had
 Killed them all and Left all but 7 or 8
 to Rott upon the Ground and then
 and then sott fire to the vilege which
 was aboute 100 Buildings in westcok
 and then marcht for fort cumberland
 Crick and Crost with much Trouble
 and Gott to fort Cumberland about 9 oClock
 this Night

Novm^r y^e 21

this Day a party of men was sent on
 to the marsh to Bring all the
 Cattle to the fort L^t Henery young
 Brown Commanded the party the
 Cattle being wild he Could not
 Drive them he fired away upon
 them ^{and Killed one} and Coll Monckton sent Down
 another party to Confine those
 that went first and Both officer
 and Souldiers were Confind

N B: the Court marcall was held
 Cap^t Stevens president and the
 men Tryed and all acquitted by the
 Courte and by the Conduct itt seems
 that the Coll had Rather Lett
 the Cattle Gett away than to suply
 the troop with fresh meete and what
 we Brough in Gott away Except whatt the souldirs
 Killed unbenone to the Commanding

*Knocked Down.

officere which the Biger parte I belive
Lived very well for fresh meate
for the space of 2 months

Novm^r 22.

Nothing Remarkable
N 23 Sunday Eight men oute of Each
Company for Kings works

Nov^r 24 this Day a warm Rain for y^e season

Novm^r 25

this Day Coll Munckton Toock his
Departure and Left this plase: and
the Regulars and Both battallions
were Drawed up in Line from the
fort Down to ^{wards} \wedge the marsh and all the
officers in a Line to waite upon him
to the water side he marching
through as he past the officers of
Both Cores macht along with him
and Down upon the mash we Drank
a Departing Glass of wine and
so tooock fair well In hopes of better
times P. S No better afterwards but Liveing in
tents

Nov^m y^e 26: 1755

weather Cold Snow in the fore noon but
fair in the Latter part of the Day

Nov^m ye 27:

weather fair and Cold & nothing Remarkable

Nov^m y^e 28.

Nothing Remarkable this Day

29

Cloudy Cold weather

30

Sunday this Day Coll Winslows battallion
Imbarkt for Halifax

December y^e 1: 1755

this Day Coll winslow Battallion
sailed for halifax

Dcm^r ye 2^d:

Nothing Remarkable but Cloudy and
Cold

Dem^r ye 3:

Exceeding Cold weather

4

Nothing Remarkable

5

One of the gunners and 3 Regulars
was oute a plundering and was Taken [✓]
by the Indians att 4 miles Distance from
the fort

December y^e 6:

snows in the forenoon and Clear of in
the after noon

7th

Sunday weather fair and not Cold

8th

warm wather for the time of y^e year
and Rains and in the Evening the wind
Blowd Exceding strong from the south

9

the wind att south and warm

10

and Continues

11

very Cold and snows all Day

12 Nothing Remarkable

Cap^t Stevens Company and Cap^t Gilberts

Dcm^r Company Goes into y^e Baraks

13 after lying in Camp six months

14th

Sunday warm weather for the season

Coll Scott Gives out orders that

all the troops shall go into the fort for

the futer to see if their arms are all

Clean and Neet and be Revued

Dem^r y^e 15 1755

warm wather all the teems in the place wer muster

reed for to Bring wood for the brew house & 100 Regulars to guard

which is the first time.

16th

this Day the wather wam the New England

troop guard the teems for wood

17th

very Cold sum more of the troops goes

into the Barcks to Live

18

wather Cold and no wood to burn

19th

the weather very Cold this Day I
Mooved Into the Barraks to Live
in a Large open Room onely Inclosed
and Sengall* floors which was very
uncomforttable but Good Company
in our mess

20th

the bigger part of my Company
Came Into the Barraks to Live

21

Sunday this Day very Cold tooock oute
sum beding for my Company
this Day our men Tooock the quarter
guard and the Regulas Keep guard in
the forte

22

weather cold our party Came in from
gasperoe much fatigue and severall
men frose in ther feet Aaron Allen and
Eleakim Hutchins Left ther of my Company Sick

Dem^r 23: 1755

snowd

24th

This Day was moderate and In the Evning itt
this Day snowd and Exceding Cold this morning
one of the train Found Dead betwen the Regular
vilege and the foort† itt was suspected that he
was hurt for the sack of his money for he
was seen to have L7 pound in his pockett the
Day Before

25th

this Day the weather fair but Exceding Cold
the New England troop was obleged to go Into
the woods to Draw wood for the garison which

*Single.

†fort.

they thought itt hard a vessel Arived her from
New England and this Day the Harbour frose
:up

26 New England troops oblege to Draw wood
Every Day

27th all the troops of a guard ordered for wood

28th Sunday weather fair a schooner that went
from hear 7 Days ago Drove bak by the
stress of weather and want of Conduct
much Damnifid by Ice

29th Nothing Remarkable but go for wood

30th snows in the morning and thaws in afternoon

31st nothing Remarkable but very Cold

January y^e 1: 1756

Fort cumberland January y^e 1st 1756

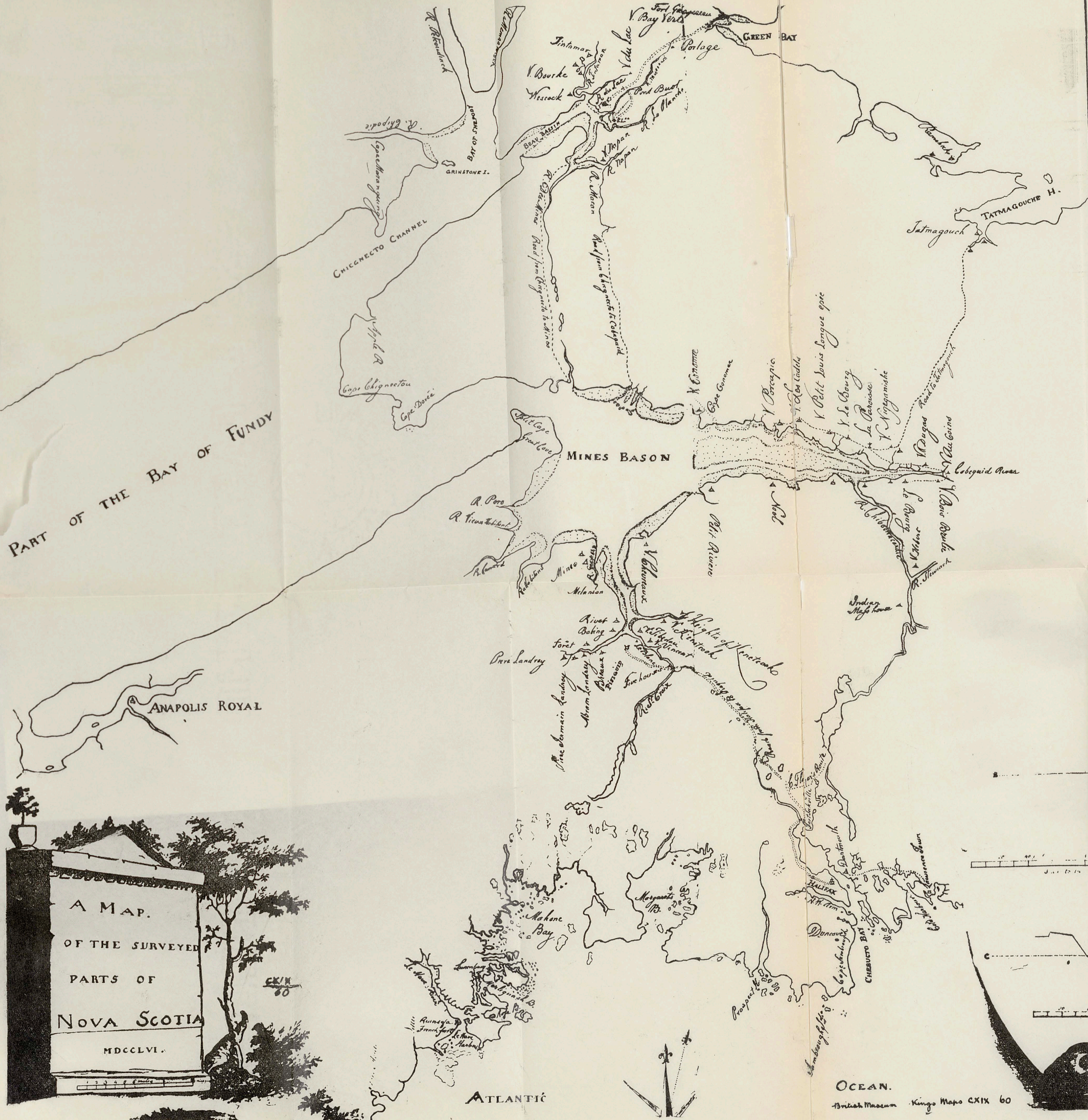
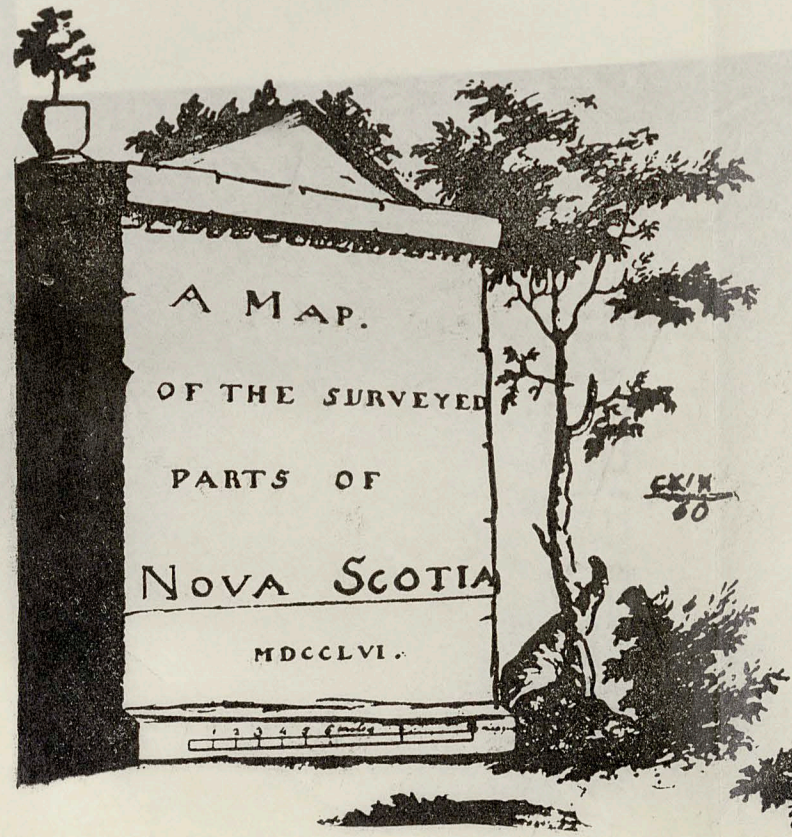
This Day fine weather Co^{ll} ^{Scott} ^Λ with a number
of Regulars officers had a Barbeque upon
an Island betwen fort Cumberland and fort
Lawrance before they Broke up they was
fild with Drink

January y^a 2^d 1756

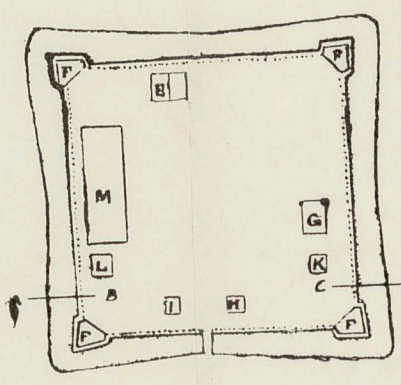
this Day weather fair and Cold a party of
Sixteen men was Deteacht from Each Camp:
to gett wood for the Barreks and freed from other
Duty

3^d this morning Ens Briwer and his party march
toward wescock with 7 Days provitions and
Each man Drest in french & Indian
Dress for a Decoye

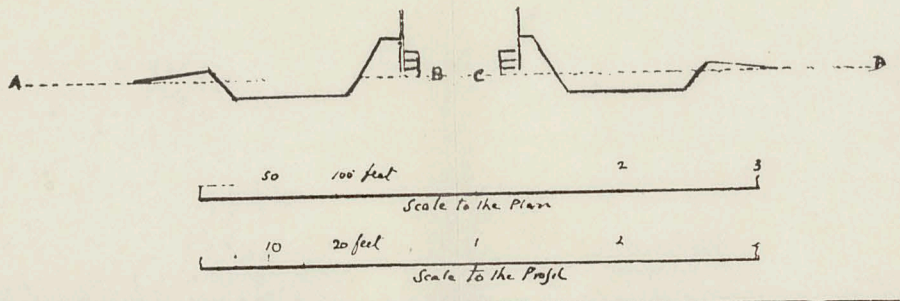
this after noon Orders Come for me
to go to Gasparoe with 4 sub^s officers
and 100 private men for to guard the provitions
this Night a number of officers had a
Grate Carose att Co^{ll} Scots that



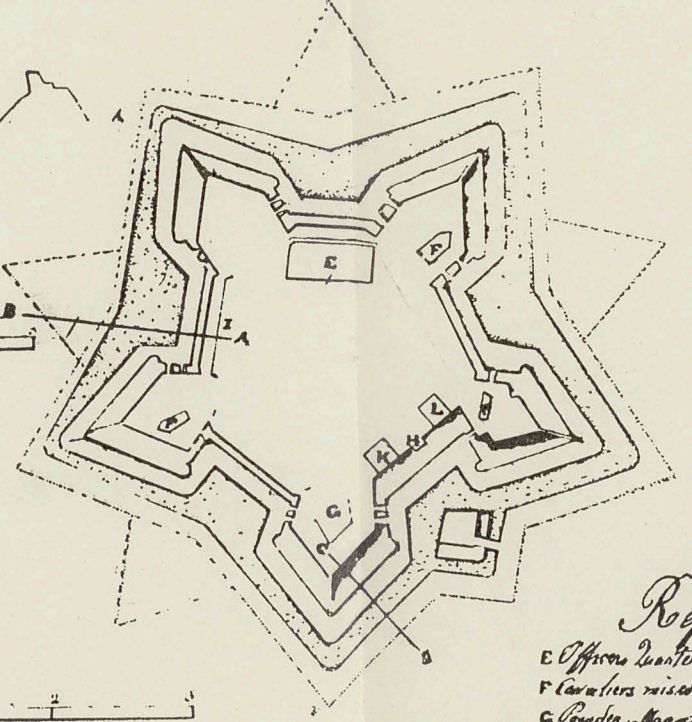
FORT GASPAREAU



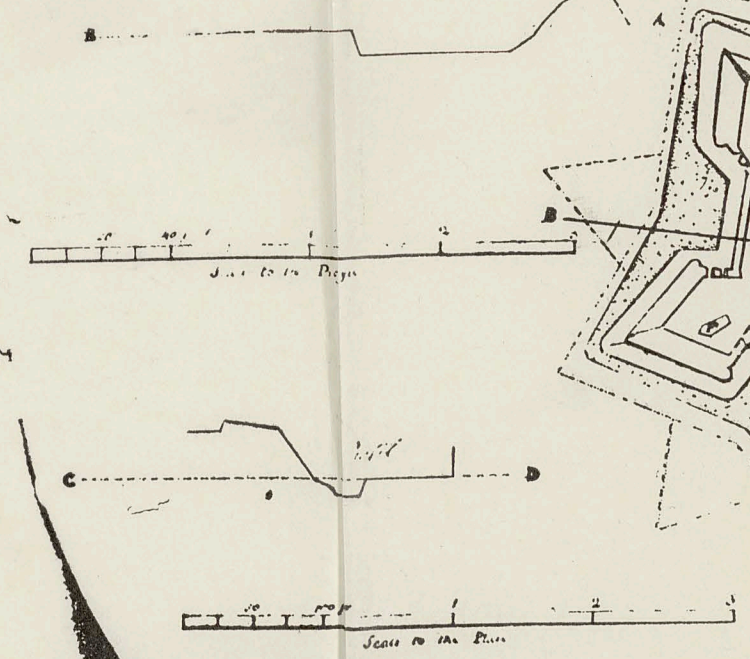
- References*
- E. Commandant's Quarters
 - F. Blockhouses with cannon
 - G. Powder Magazine
 - H. Guard Room
 - I. Cook House
 - K. House unfinished
 - L. Officers Quarters
 - M. Store House



FORT CUMBERLAND



- References*
- E. Officers Quarters
 - F. Cavaliers raised during the siege
 - G. Powder Magazine
 - H. Old Gate way
 - I. New Gate way
 - K. Secretaries Office
 - L. Bake house



GREEN

1842
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1900

PART OF THE BAY OF FUNDY

4th we Browk All his glases and chenes*
ware which was aboute 10 poind valey†
wather very Cold and I marcht of
with the party for Gasperoe and several
of the men frose their feet we got to the
forte with 30 sleads aboute 10 oClock
att Night after much fatigue
with bring Deade Cattle on fer to Draw 16 mils

January y^e 5 1756

this Day Stayed with Maj^r frye & Jones
who was Both Ill but Revived much att
our Coming to bring them sumthing that
was fresh.

6th

Cloudy the weather warm for the Season
I marcht the party marcht from Gaspore aboute
10 oClock.

*China.

†value.

OCT 8 - 1930

Journal of
Abijah Willard
1755

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